

FBIS

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ZAGLADIN WRITES ON EUROPEAN SECURITY ISSUES

PM161233 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department: "The Soviet Union and European Security"]

[Text] It would be said that the situation created on the continent is complex and even dangerous, but not at all homogeneous. On the one hand, no military operation is apparently taking place in Europe. Europe seems more peaceful than other continents. But, on the other hand, the suddenly increased danger of a nuclear conflict which would be a catastrophe for the Europeans is perceived.

Many people everywhere acknowledge this danger but view its causes differently. In the West there is talk more than ever about the Soviet threat and the danger of a Soviet aggression. I must say frankly that there neither is nor ever will be such a danger. The only thing that our country wants is peaceful and normal development of relations among all peoples in a spirit of mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and independence. We are pleased that an appreciable number of prestigious politicians and political forces in the West reject the thesis of a Soviet threat and express their disagreement with it. Representatives of the Spanish Cortes delegations referred to this, in particular, during their recent visit to our country.

It is curious to note that General Rogers, a very prestigious military leader in the West, stated 11 June: "The Russians do not want war; they are patient and cautious..." Of course, the general said immediately afterward that the Soviet Union could, nevertheless, use its military might as an instrument of political pressure. However, we have never done so, and nobody can cite any instance of this. Blackmail with force is not our policy.

Soviet Proposals

In the USSR, basing ourselves on facts, we state: The increased danger of war in Europe is the outcome of arbitrary U.S. actions, supported by NATO, and, in the first place, it is the outcome of the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles on European soil.

The U.S. actions undermined the real possibility of reducing the military confrontation in Europe and of seeking to reduce the weapons of this kind existing on the continent to less than one-third by November 1983. The Soviet proposals embodying the Western countries' wishes offered that possibility, but the deployment of the U.S. missiles not only thwarted it but spurred on the nuclear arms race even further.

To what is this due? In the first place, to the fact that the United States wished at all costs to deploy its medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, something which is determined by its strategic plans, plans for a first strike against the USSR and its allies. Second, it is due to the fact that the West European countries, above all the FRG, relinquished the stances previously maintained by them, and instead of accepting the reduction of nuclear arms within the frameworks which they themselves proposed, decided to disregard the Soviet proposals on the matter.

In Search of Solution

Is there a solution to this situation? Undoubtedly. But in order to achieve a change for the better in the situation it is necessary above all to stop the deployment of the U.S. missiles.

If measures aimed at withdrawing these missiles are adopted, the Soviet countermeasures will also be revoked as a result. The way will be cleared for negotiations capable of guaranteeing nuclear disarmament in Europe.

There are, of course, other problems requiring resolution to ensure that peace on our continent is secure. The Soviet Union and its allies have made many proposals in this respect, but, regrettably, the Western countries have completely blocked them so far.

However, we are convinced that there are possibilities for reducing tension and stopping the arms race. If we attempt to take in the world with a single gaze, it is not difficult to see that the forces declaring themselves in favor of a return to detente and for peaceful coexistence and not confrontation are extremely considerable today.

The socialist countries are in favor of achieving these aims. The nonaligned states also declare themselves in favor of this, and many European countries, irrespective of their social systems, are urging it. The antiwar movement, which has become a genuinely worldwide movement, also comes out in favor of it. Last, this same aim is pursued by the communist parties and most of the socialist and social democratic parties.

Recent history shows that those who declare themselves in favor of detente can achieve success. This possibility must be realized.

People sometimes wonder: Does the solution to the problem depend on the elections in the United States? By virtue of the position which it occupies in the international sphere, the policy implemented by its administration assumes considerable importance. However, the present-day world is not a unipolar, or even bipolar, world (as is sometimes asserted). The present-day world is comprised by some 150 states, many of which are playing an increasing role in world politics. It is in fact on their actions, on the peoples' actions, that the solution to the problem ultimately depends.

Stockholm Negotiations

The second round of negotiations in Stockholm ended not long ago. In our opinion the debates that took place there were useful, though they did not produce major results.

There are now many specific proposals on the negotiating table. In our view, not all of them are satisfactory, but we believe that they must be examined specifically, without evading any of the initiatives put forward. At the moment the problem is that some of the Western powers -- first and foremost the United States -- do not want to follow that path.

The United States and some of its allies are willing to discuss only their own proposals. However, those proposals broach only some of the problems -- technical-military confidence-building measures. Moreover, many of them, if they were to materialize, would not build confidence in Europe but would on the contrary reduce the current level of confidence. We believe that together with technical-military confidence-building measures, which must reflect their name, that is, must guarantee confidence among countries, it is also necessary to examine political measures above all, such as the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, the signing of an agreement on the non-use of force, and the development of peaceful relations between the two existing military blocs in Europe. We are sure that if progress along this path were achieved the Stockholm conference would greatly benefit the cause of strengthening peace.

The peace movement or the antiwar movement, depending on how you call it, is a new phenomenon without historical precedent. Of course the way to it was paved by a long succession of events. It has several forerunners but is nevertheless a new phenomenon.

The antiwar movement, first and foremost in Europe, was not organized by anyone. It emerged spontaneously in several countries at once. Representatives of social forces, political parties, trade unions, and the church joined the movement. And representatives of leadership circles of several states are involved in it in various ways.

The movement's strength is based on its unselfish character. It is a movement of conscience, a reflection that people have come to realize that they must unite against the threat of a deadly danger.

It is true that it is sometimes said that the antiwar movement is a "creature of Moscow." Our abilities are exaggerated! Of course we express our support for the antiwar movement's basic aims, but we also see its independent character and respect its autonomy. We know that within its ranks there are many people whose beliefs differ from ours. But that does not bother us. We have shared ideas and a single noble objective -- to save the planet from destruction.

Spain's Role

As regards the role played by Spain in the task of guaranteeing European security, we can point to two aspects. On the one hand Spain has already made a major contribution to this task. It is enough to recall the role played by the Spanish Government in the holding of the Madrid conference.

With regard to many other problems, too, the present Spanish Government acts on the basis of positions for the defense of peace and the elimination of the existing centers of a threat of war. We highly esteem that stance. The recent talks held between our top leaders and foreign ministers clearly showed that there are several points of contact between our stances.

On the other hand, in our opinion Spain has not yet done all it can to defend European security. There are issues that are at present the subject of a broad debate there, first and foremost that of Spain's membership of NATO.

We well understand that this is a domestic concern of the Spanish people. Nevertheless, I can state frankly that we would like this issue to be resolved in favor of the elimination of Europe's present split into enemy blocs, not in favor of continuing to deepen that split.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we greatly value our good-neighborly relations with Spain and want to continue developing them. For our part, we are doing, and will continue to do, everything necessary to ensure this in the political, economic and cultural fields.

PACT EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN CSSR EARLY SEP

PM171014 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States"]

[Text] The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries are to hold exercises on Czechoslovak territory early next month. The exercises, codenamed "Shield-84," will be led by the defense minister of Czechoslovakia.

Its aims are to practice coordinated action between the staff and units of the allied armies in joint combat operations. About 60,000 troops are expected to take part.

UN ECOSOC SESSION DISCUSSES THIRD WORLD ECONOMY

PM161557 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, Aug 84 (Signed to Press 6 Aug 84) p 21

[Candidate of Economic Sciences I. Yermachenkov article: "Two Approaches to Urgent Problems: On the Results of the UN Economic and Social Council Session in Geneva"]

[Text] A routine session of the UN Economic and Social Council was held in the Palais des Nations in Geneva in July, and delegations from 54 states participated in its work. On the session's agenda were issues of international economic and social policy, the economic situation of developing countries, the activities of multinational corporations, and others.

During the general debate, the socialist countries and the majority of developing countries sharply criticized the West's imperialist policy regarding Asian, African, and Latin American countries. The participants in the debate pointed out that the present U.S. Administration's policy of maintaining high interest rates for bank credit is one of the chief reasons for the outflow of many billions of dollars from young states to the United States. This transference of capital is "bleeding white" the developing countries' economies, holding back their economic growth, and preventing them from surmounting the crisis. As a result, in 1983 there was a further deterioration in the economic situation in developing countries: the volume of their gross national product fell by 0.6 percent.

The trading policy of the industrially developed capitalist countries found itself under sharp critical fire from the developing countries. The deepening of economic contradictions among the leading capitalist countries, the intensification of the competitive struggle among them for sales markets and sources of raw materials, and the strengthening of protectionism are exacerbating the already grave situation in the liberated countries and helping to increase their economic dependence on the West. It was pointed out that the developing countries' foreign debts exceeded \$810 billion by the beginning of this year. Some 30 young states have proved incapable of paying off debts and interest.

Representatives of the liberated countries cited numerous examples of neocolonialist exploitation, which has reached an unprecedented scale in recent years. It was pointed out at the session that this year up to 9 percent of the gross national product of Latin American countries goes to pay off just the interest on foreign loans. Over the past 8 years, Latin American countries have paid developed capitalist countries \$173 billion just in interest, including as a result of applying for new loans. The developing countries' debts are continuing to increase at a fast pace as a result, and the West is using their debt dependence to step up political and economic blackmail.

The representatives of developing and socialist countries who addressed the session rightly criticized the Reagan administration's attempts to use economic pressure to achieve political ends and to organize a trade, credit, and technological blockade of those countries that reject Washington's diktat.

As India's representative emphasized, the economic difficulties in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are closely linked with the arms race imposed on the world by the West.

The Soviet delegation head pointed out during the general debate that the gamble on force, the escalation of the arms race, and the attempts to subordinate economic relations to imperialism's aggressive policy are hampering the resolution of fundamental problems of world economic development.

The U.S. representative at the session made an attempt to justify the Reagan administration's policy. As is known, the United States lays claim to the role of some kind of "locomotive" of the economies of capitalist and developing countries, which is said to be capable of extricating the entire capitalist world from the crisis. According to these prescriptions, it turns out that it is necessary, first, to help the United States to overcome the consequences of the crisis, and it in turn will help others to arrive at "prosperity." In fact, however, the United States is cynically continuing its policy of exploiting other countries.

During the session's discussion of questions associated with the particularly grave economic situation in African countries, representatives of developing and socialist states, as well as of a number of international organizations, pointed out that the worsening of the general state of world economic relations and the serious structural shortcomings in African countries' economies inherited from the colonial epoch, in conjunction with unfavorable weather conditions in recent years, have virtually halted the economic development of the majority of African countries and jeopardized their economies and the food supply to their population, particularly in the south and southwest of the continent.

Over the past 10 years, according to FAO data, food production in Africa has fallen 10 percent, while food imports have more than doubled. Some 24 African countries have been forced to resort to new foreign loans in order to just somehow alleviate their calamitous situation.

The representatives of the United States and West European countries, which bear direct responsibility for the calamitous situation on the African Continent, made an attempt at the session to embellish the economic situation in the world and to impose on African states prescriptions for surmounting economic difficulties which would tie Africa's economy still more closely to the West.

It was pointed out at the Geneva session, that multinational corporations, in which the leading role belongs to American capital, invested \$11.5 billion in developing countries in the seventies and took \$48.17 billion from them in the form of profits, making \$4.25 profit on every dollar invested. The significant deterioration in the socioeconomic position of African countries was precisely the consequence of the uncontrolled activities of multinational corporations, a consequence of shifting the burdens of the economic crisis that had gripped the West onto young states.

It is natural that at the session the representatives of liberated countries demanded limits on the multinationals' activities and demanded elaborating a code of rules for them that would reduce the scale of neocolonial plundering and help to establish the developing countries' effective control over the activities of multinationals on their territory.

In response to the developing countries' representatives' calls for the accelerated completion of the elaboration of the so-called "code of conduct" for multinational corporations, which has been begun within the UN framework, the Western powers once again made an attempt to include the operations of the socialist countries' foreign economic organizations within the sphere of competence of such a document, even though their activities do not cause any harm but, on the contrary, promote the creation of the liberated countries' independent national economies.

The socialist states' representatives rebuffed such intrigues. They showed that the socialist countries' foreign economic organizations cannot be equated, either theoretically or practically, with the activities of multinational corporations and that the West deliberately undertook that ruse in order, on the whole, to block the elaboration of the "code of conduct" and prevent its adoption at the United Nations.

At the same time, Mexico's delegate, on behalf of the "Group of 77," which embraces 124 developing states, exposed the EEC countries' attempt to substitute for the "code of conduct" the elaboration of some "international code of investment protection," behind which can be seen the desire of the West, headed by the United States, to ensure freedom of operation in the developing countries for those same multinational corporations.

The socialist countries' delegates drew the attention of the session's participants to the documents of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, adopted in Moscow in June this year. They contain a real program for improving international economic relations

UNIDO, CEMA CONFER ON THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

LD161911 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 16 TASS -- The states, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance used the rostrum of the 4th general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] to disclose Western predatory policy towards developing countries, said head of the CMEA delegation, Deputy CMEA Secretary Werner Liebich. In speeches of representatives of CMEA member countries at the conference, he said in a talk with TASS correspondent Igor Revyakin, it was noted that deterioration of the terms of exchange in the world market, protectionism, the rising bank rates and the growth of foreign debts put many developing countries on the verge of financial and economic catastrophe.

Special attention in speeches of representatives of socialist countries is paid to questions of disarmament, the need of termination of further escalation of the arms race, which would enable to release huge monetary funds and channel them for industrialization of developing countries. The countries of the socialist community therefore tabled on this very important question a joint resolution "Disarmament and Development".

As opposite to the constructive stand of the socialist countries, developed capitalist countries, said the head of the CMEA delegation, refuse to discuss pressing political and economic problems. They propagandize direct private investments into economy of developing countries. Private enterprise is advertised by them as the decisive means of industrialization of developing countries. And they bypass such an important question of debts of developing countries and ways and means of liquidating it.

The head of the CMEA delegation noted the fruitful and efficient development of CMEA-UNIDO relations in the recent years. He said that the signing of an agreement on cooperation between CMEA and UNIDO in June this year is a major event in the history of development of these relations. The agreement opens up broad possibilities for further consolidation of links between the two organizations with the aim of promotion by CMEA member countries of industrialization of developing states.

U.S. BANKING POLICY EXPLOITING WORLD ECONOMY

LD162321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The dollar and the neutron bomb is the theme of the commentary by political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio, Vladimir Dunayev:

[Dunayev] Hello comrades. Taking place in the world of economics is something similar to what took place at the Olympiad in Los Angeles.

It is not enough that gold itself was devalued there, but the masters of the games, in addition, by hook or more often by crook, took gold medals away from athletes from developing countries, and from West Europeans too. Naturally this gave rise to the highest wave of chauvinism in the average American man and a record number of protests from other countries.

But even more protests are resounding throughout the world because the United States is laying its own economic difficulties, its own budget deficit, on somebody else's shoulders. What gold medals there, billions of dollars, an accumulation from the whole world flows away into Washington. [sentence as heard] The following chain reaction takes place: colossal military programs cause an unprecedented deficit, which gives rise to record government loans, and leads to astronomical bank credit prime rates, and this gives rise to heavy flows of foreign capital, and as a result, an excessively overstated dollar exchange rate is obtained.

What does this mean translated into the budget losses of other countries? For Western Europe it means draining the blood from the economy, a chronic slump, bankruptcies, anemic currencies, overpayment for everything counted in dollars, first and foremost for oil. But developing countries are affected most of all. The president of Argentina, Raoul Alfonsin compared every increase in the United States prime rate to a neutron bomb being dropped on Latin America. The mechanism of this currency-economic neutron bomb is that the increase American bank prime rates by one percent means an additional currency loss of \$4-5 billion for developing states. The prime rate is the minimum percentage rate of interest the bank charges on a loan of money. Uncle Sam has turned into a Shylock, into a usurer, an international exploiter. He does not simply suck all of the juices from victims in his spider's web of the premeditated shackling of loans and credits. He also deprives them of ability to pay off debts because prices for raw materials and foodstuffs, which debtor countries produce, are falling all the time.

The summit of Washington's dreams is to drive not only the developing world to financial bankruptcy but also its competing allies. In compelling West European countries and, particularly, Japan to transfer money impetuously to weapons, the American strategists are thinking not only about military plans but also about how to undermine their competing ability. Such are the cruel games, before the eyes of the whole world, being arranged without shame, by their highnesses the American exchanges, banks, and corporations.

NATO AIR FORCE EXERCISES TO BEGIN 20 AUG

LD161950 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Copenhagen August 16 TASS -- NATO air force exercises "Tactical Fighter Weaponry-84" are to be held in the air space of Denmark as well as over the area of the North Sea and Norwegian sea, and the Baltic straits from August 20 to September 7, the Danish RITZAUS BUREAU has reported. The exercises are to involve the aircraft and air defence units of Norway, the FRG, the USA, Holland, and Denmark.

The beginning of the exercises coincides with the start of other large-scale NATO manoeuvres called "Autumn Forge-84" which are to be held in the territories as well as the coastal waters and air space of NATO member-countries from Nordkapp in Norway's north to the Mediterranean in September and October this year.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES LAW OF SEA COMMISSION

LD162043 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 16 TASS -- Speaking here at a plenary meeting of the second session of the preparatory commission for an international seabed authority and an international law of the sea tribunal, Igor Kolosovskiy, the leader of the USSR delegation, has said that the delegation would like to express some additional considerations in connection with the "provisional accord on questions of abyssal areas of the seabed" signed by eight Western powers on August 3. Socialist countries have already come forward with a joint statement about that agreement between the USA, Britain, France, Italy, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Japan.

The essence of the "provisional accord" is contained in the clauses on the basis of which mutual recognition of appropriate national laws and actions on dividing the resources of the common legacy of mankind and on granting permissions to deep-sea operations to private companies is exercised, the leader of the USSR delegation pointed out. According to the "provisional accord", prospecting for such resources is meant by such operations before 1988, and their commercial development is meant after January 1, 1988.

Meanwhile it is well-known to everyone that the issue of permissions to initial activity prior to the entering into force of the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention is, in line with Resolutions 1 and 2, the prerogative of the preparatory commission while the issue of permissions for the prospecting for the development of resources is, in accordance with the provisions of the convention and Supplement 3, the prerogative of an international seabed authority.

The memorandum on the application of the "provisional accord" also speaks of standards by which the eight countries try to replace the norms, rules and procedures for the activities in the international area of the seabed which are being worked out by the preparatory commission.

Besides, Article 1 of the "provisional accord" pursues the aim of legalizing the unlawful deal struck between the companies of the eight countries behind the back of the preparatory commission, in circumvention and in breach of the convention, on the seizure and division of the most promising areas of the seabed. Consequently, the "provisional accord", which envisages prospecting for and development of the resources of the international area of the seabed on the basis of unilateral national legislation and separate accords between a number of countries, is fully incompatible with the convention.

It is quite obvious, the leader of the USSR delegation went on to say, that this is an unlawful attempt at creating on the basis of the separate "provisional accord" a regime alternative to the international regime which is established by the convention. In other words, the "provisional accord" is a "mini-treaty" the elaboration of which has long been under way on the U.S. initiative. Its aim, as is known, is the seizure of the international area of the seabed and uncontrolled exploitation of its resources, i.e. the plunder of the common legacy of mankind. Thus, the "provisional accord" poses danger to all the participants in the preparatory commission and, in particular, to the developing countries which attach much importance to the development of the seabed resources through an international authority, regarding such development as one of concrete embodiments of the principles of a new economic order.

In conclusion of his speech the leader of the USSR delegation emphasised that today, as never before, it is evident that the preparatory commission should issue a rebuff to that onslaught on it by multinational consortiums. It should clearly state that it will not recognize the agreement of "group eight" and other similar agreements.

U.S. TESTS SUB-LAUNCHED TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILES

LD162104 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 Aug 84

From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesuneneko]

[Text] Additional reports, which we have received from Washington today and which I shall be acquainting you with soon, show how dangerous the presidential "jokes" -- if one can call them that -- are and what a dangerous dose of wishful thinking by the President is hidden in his sombre humor.

The Pentagon has announced that the U.S. Navy on 25 July carried out the test of a sea-based Tomahawk cruise missile. Fitted with a conventional warhead, the missile, with a weight of 150 kilograms, was launched from on board a submarine located in the Pacific Ocean. After a flight that lasted for about an hour this missile struck a target on the Island of San Clemente.

Now, within the framework of the large-scale militaristic programs elaborated by the Reagan administration, the U.S. naval forces are already being equipped with such cruise missiles which are capable also of carrying nuclear warheads. In total, the Pentagon intends to deploy about 4,000 Tomahawks on U.S. naval vessels and submarines.

Shirokov on Implications

LD161945 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 16 Aug 84

["What Does 'Tomahawk' With Nuclear Warhead Mean?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

If one is to believe the "peaceable" statements of representatives of the Washington administration -- and quite a lot of such statements are being made on the threshold of the election campaign -- the United States is trying in every way to relax international tension, to restrict the arms race, particularly nuclear arms race. But, as is known, words should be backed up by facts, by actions. Facts, however, testify right to the contrary.

The American ABC company reported yesterday that the Pentagon conducted tests of the Tomahawk cruise sea-based missile and that 175 U.S. warships are planned to be equipped with 3,000 "Tomahawk" missiles with conventional warheads, and 750 -- with nuclear warheads.

A correspondent of another American television company, CBS, commenting on the fact, admitted that simultaneous deployment in the United States of two systems of cruise missiles -- with conventional and nuclear warheads -- creates a problem in the sphere of arms control since they are practically indistinguishable. The Russians, he said, explaining his thought, on seeing that missile approaching, will not be able to find out whether it is with a nuclear warhead until it goes off.

Indeed, this means that the United States under the cover of the talk on the striving to have genuine and fair reductions of nuclear armaments, continues building up nuclear potential with the emphasis on first strike weapons which are already being deployed on the territory of West European countries. It is real actions of the Washington administration, not declarations, that frustrated the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments and blocked up the whole process of limitation and reduction of weapons of mass destruction.

The United States overtly stepped on the path of destabilizing the strategic situation in the world, and that has led to an unprecedented growth of the threat of a thermonuclear conflict. The matter is not only that the nuclear arms race is heightening through the fault of the United States. Obviously seen is Washington's global course of attaining military superiority and using nuclear weapons in the ephemeral calculation on having victory over the USSR and the socialist countries as a whole. The stake on establishing a disarming strike potential is the main link in these dangerous attempts.

This is exactly what U.S. strategic problems are aimed at. Why is it necessary to create several newest first-strike systems at a time -- the MX and "Trident" multiple warhead missiles, and also long-range cruise missiles? There can be only one answer -- to ensure the capability of ground, sea and air systems to disarming the potential enemy. Why is it necessary to deploy in Europe 572 new missiles with two main specific features -- the capability not only to penetrate deep into the USSR's territory but also to hit highly-precise strikes? The answer here is that this is a big addition to the strategic disarming strike forces.

On the whole the build-up of American nuclear armaments sharply destabilizes the strategic situation in the world. Obvious are measures tempting leaders of the Washington administration to press nuclear buttons in a certain crisis situation.

But Washington's designs that in the final account it will manage to form the force which would rule out a possibility of a retaliatory strike are a utopia. Soviet warnings to that score were clearly expressed by Konstantin Chernenko: "Any aggressor will be faced with undelayed retribution".

REAGAN ARTICLE ON USE OF SPACE ASSAILED

LD162159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1815 GMT 16 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenکو]

[Text] In a few days' time an article by President Reagan devoted to the prospects of opening up space will be published in the September issue of POPULAR MECHANICS. It is yet to be published, but the text of it has already been distributed by the news agencies from Washington.

One cannot fail to be struck by the multiplicity and variety of the President's creative strivings. He is well known as an actor. Recently he tried his hand as a comedian, with that atomic radio-joke of his, when he promised to bomb Russia. Now, with the publication of his article, he is boldly opening up another field for the application of his gifts: pamphleteering [publitsistika].

We appreciate, of course, that, like all the rest of the President's public speeches, statements, and radio addresses, this article was also written by aides of the master of the White House, but since it appears over his signature we are entitled to regard him -- Reagan -- as the author of this opus.

As one reads this article, the conclusion suggests itself from the very first lines that the classics of American journalism can rest easy. They face no threat of competition from Ronald Reagan. The article by the master of the White House is distinguished neither by the individuality of its creative stamp, nor the profundity of its thought. If one had to put its central idea in one word, one could use the word hypocrisy.

As I said, the article deals with the prospects of opening up space. The President outlines in vivid hues for his readers thrilling prospects in this sphere, and promises Americans the establishment of space stations which, as he puts it, will create the conditions for joint life and work with our friends in the field of research into the universe and use of space for peaceful aims, for the benefit of all mankind. No, that was not a slip of the tongue on my part. That is exactly what this presidential article says: the use of space for peaceful ends, for the benefit of all mankind.

Let us think about this for a moment. Who is speaking? It is a man who quite recently proclaimed with even greater pomp for all the world to hear his plans to transfer the arms race into space. It is a President who not long ago delivered a speech which has acquired a grim notoriety, about star wars in the expanses of space. It is a statesman who has managed in the 4 years of his rule to destroy all that was positive in the sphere of international relations that had been achieved over several decades, and has now begun threatening not only his potential enemies, but effectively all mankind with destruction in the flames of a thermonuclear war, for which, according to his schemes, space too could be an arena.

After this, can we believe the peace-loving assurances in the aforementioned article by the President? In my view the answer is clear and requires no comment.

STATE DEPARTMENT RESPONDS TO TASS STATEMENT

LD162310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A statement by the U.S. State Department has been published in Washington. It asserts that the TASS statement was made in order to avoid Soviet-American talks. However, it is well known that it was the U.S. Administration itself which wrecked the Geneva talks on nuclear disarmament, is boycotting discussion of questions connected with averting the militarization of space, is blocking the resolving of the question of banning chemical weapons, and is refusing to accept Soviet proposals concerning a code of behavior for nuclear powers.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN PRERECORDING REMARK

TASS: Irresponsible Behavior

LD161339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 16 August (TASS) -- The world is alarmed by U.S. President R. Reagan's hostile escapade, which reveals the irresponsible attitude of the Washington administration head to key issues of war and peace. In a TASS statement published in connection with this, it is clearly stated that the Soviet Union condemns the U.S. President's attack, which is unprecedentedly hostile towards the USSR and dangerous to peace. Washington has found no better response than to publish a statement from the U.S. State Department, which asserts that the TASS statement was allegedly made in order to... avoid the Soviet-American talks.

The same thing is being claimed by the administration which broke off the Geneva talks on nuclear disarmament, is boycotting a discussion of questions connected with averting the militarization of outer space, is blocking a solution to the question of banning chemical weapons and is refusing to accept the Soviet proposals concerning a code of behavior for the nuclear powers. This same administration states that it is not they but the Soviet Union which renounces talks. What a truly unforgivable attempt to misrepresent the issue!

The claims of the U.S. State Department are targeted towards gullible and superficial politicians. President Reagan's unparalleled cynicism cannot be camouflaged by such utterly false statements.

Attempting to dampen the wave of indignation which is raging in various countries of the world about the U.S. President's statement, State Department officials call on journalists, and in the first place representatives of the U.S. press, to "forget" about Reagan's escapade, and to consign it to oblivion. This command has also been given to NATO propaganda centers. Following this command, the press secretary of the Kohl-Genscher West German right-center government, a certain Boenisch, announced that apparently the best reaction to the anecdote was not to repeat it. But serious people, all those who are aware of the fact that the U.S. President's behavior is not compatible with the high responsibility which state leaders hold, above all those possessing nuclear weapons, for the futures of their own peoples and for the future of humanity, take a different attitude to the militant attack from a state figure who is in power in one of the greatest capitalist states in the world.

This is convincingly attested to by statements from eminent political and public figures of various countries, and by press material, including some from the American press.

The irresponsible behavior of the present head of the White House has caused confusion in the upper echelon of the administration. Journalists report that Reagan's advisers continue to shy away from local and foreign journalists, who are putting pressure on them, and to send them to the State Department. But this in its turn redirects them back to the White House press department. G. Ferraro, U.S. vice presidential candidate for the Democratic Party, has condemned the President's "sinister escapade," announcing that war and peace issues could not be a subject for jokes.

The negro activist J. Jackson was sharply critical of Reagan, saying: "President Reagan should publicly apologize for his remark about bombing the Soviet Union, and the Republican Party ought to dissociate itself from this pronouncement." Great concern is being expressed by many ordinary Americans as well, specifically, as in the broadcasting of various interviews on this issue on the radio. Americans are telephoning the USSR Embassy, condemning the Reagan escapade and offering apologies for the [word indistinct] of the President of their country. Observers are noting that the scandal is growing into a problem for Reagan and the Republicans, showing up, at the height of the election campaign, the entire danger of the President's anti-Soviet instincts and philosophy, his obsession with the idea of bellicose militarism.

Sturua: Credo of U.S. Imperialism

PM161500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Melor Sturua commentary: "What Lies Behind the U.S. President's 'Joke.' 'Voice Test' With a Nuclear Accent"]

[Text] The world public is excited and indignant. The words spoken by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the Californian City of Santa Barbara last Saturday have roused everyone, although in different ways. Some people -- members of the presidential entourage -- are making desperate attempts to close the incident and pretend that nothing has happened. Others -- and they are the overwhelming majority -- are justifiably sounding the alarm over the adventurist course followed by the Reagan White House.

So what did the U.S. President say last Saturday? In preparation for the recording of his regular radio address to the country, Reagan, testing his voice and the microphone, decided to make a joke. But the joke turned to ashes in his mouth. Radioactive ashes. Reagan said the following, word for word: "My fellow Americans! I am pleased to announce I just signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes."

The "voice test" was recorded on tape. And although it did not, of course, hit the airwaves, it did nevertheless become public knowledge. What was said at the ranch spread in ever increasing ripples, first across America, then all over the world. All attempts by the White House apparatus to "rewind the tape" and present Reagan's monstrous statement as an "innocent joke" have been unsuccessful. You don't play with fire, and the Reagan administration has suffered painful burns, appearing yet again before the whole world as a warmonger and the main culprit in the arms race.

The remark that involuntarily tripped off the President's tongue is not just an example of "black humor" or a joke that misfired. Reagan's words are the credo of U.S. imperialism, of its most militant and irresponsible wing, stripped of all propaganda camouflage. White House staffers emphasize in vain the "unofficial" nature of the President's remarks. That may be so. But was the anticommunist "crusade" not proclaimed by Reagan quite officially? Did he not officially declare his intention to "consign Marxism-Leninism to the ash heap of history"? Or was his speech at the palace of Westminster -- Britain's Parliament -- where the above-mentioned words were spoken, just a joke from beginning to end? Of course not. The tongue always turns to an aching tooth. This is why Reagan, like Palmerston, dreams of "flicking Russia off the map of the world," not, of course, with his index finger, but with nuclear missile weapons.

"A voice test..." oh, if only it were so! But the whole point is that U.S. imperialism is flexing not only its vocal cords but also its military muscle. The "voice test" at the Californian ranch is only an echo of the aggressive policy followed by Washington against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, against the peoples waging the national liberation struggle, and finally against all peace-loving mankind. Behind the "voice test" at the Californian ranch one could clearly hear the explosions of Pershings at Florida's test ranges, the cannonade of the battleship New Jersey's 16-inch guns in Lebanon, the terrorist explosions of mines in the waters surrounding Nicaragua, and the roar of bombers over the Indian Ocean. The "voice test" at the Californian ranch was only a continuation of the saber rattling, on whose strength the advocates of the "position of strength" policy rely.

Commenting on Reagan's "joke," U.S. Senator Hart emphasizes its "frightening cause." What is that precisely? "It is possible," the senator declared, "that at such moments his (Reagan's -- M.S.) true feelings come out -- and this is the most frightening and most alarming eventuality for us." Reagan's feelings toward the Soviet Union and toward socialism and communism are well known. The expression "empire of evil" was not a "voice test," but a part of his speech's official text. But even so the issue is much wider and deeper. It concerns not just one person's feelings, even if presidential power is vested in that person. The point is that these "feelings," like the "jokes," are rooted in the political course of Washington today.

Of course, Reagan has not signed any legislation to "outlaw Russia." What he has, however, signed -- for the 4th year running -- are astronomical budgets for the arms race; what he has signed are instructions to his delegations in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and other geographical points on the globe that render any progress in the sphere of limiting and reducing mass destruction weapons impossible. It was no accident that Kenneth Adelman, his Arms Control and Disarmament Agency director, recently declared that "the problem of the lack of an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union is essentially a pseudoproblem."

And here is what General Rowny, Reagan's chief adviser at the strategic arms reduction talks, has said: "We in the Reagan administration have tried to dissociate ourselves from making arms control the pivot of our foreign policy. We have succeeded in this to a certain extent." What is this -- another "voice test"? What Reagan said in Santa Barbara last Saturday is confirmed by the 313 billion dollar military budget he has submitted for fiscal 1985, the largest military budget in U.S. history and 72 percent larger than the 1981 budget. What Reagan said in Santa Barbara last Saturday is not simply a recording on a CNN-TV tape. It will soar into the sky in the form of the "star wars" plans; it will bore into the earth in the form of MX silos; it will slide underwater in the form of the Tridents.

What was clear before has now become crystal clear after Reagan's herostratean "joke." I refer to the monotonous and permanent "no" with which Washington responds to all the peace-loving initiatives, without exception, put forward by the USSR and all the Warsaw Pact member-countries. This endless line of "no's" that U.S. diplomacy has recorded on the tape of international relations is not a "voice test," either, and not even a test of our patience. All foreign policy actions that could help strengthen peace and the peoples' security, which would deflect the threat of catastrophe from mankind, and which would guarantee its future are being systematically and criminally undermined.

The irresponsible "joke" by the U.S. President, who, incidentally, believes in the "end of the world" according to the Bible, has played a malicious practical joke on Washington's propaganda machine. Reagan, quite unwittingly, has nullified all its attempts to give the impression that U.S. foreign policy is changing from confrontation to cooperation, that it is "turning resolutely" toward the peace-loving path, and that it is ready for reasonable compromises. At the same time, the statute of the "new Reagan supposedly transformed from a "cold war" knight into a champion of peace, has been smashed to smithereens. CNN-TV is not releasing the tape containing the President's "joke," but if you mentally replay it, you may well hear the words: "Leopards never change their spots."

In this connection, the "slip" committed by the White House incumbent helps dispell the illusions that have begun germinating in some quarters in the West regarding the real intentions of Washington in general and the Reagan administration in particular. The world press response to the inflammatory passage from Santa Barbara is sufficiently eloquent evidence of this. In an article titled "inappropriate remarks," the Paris newspaper LE MONDE expresses the supposition that Reagan's "joke" is a "reflection of overwhelming desire." The teletext Dutch news service emphasizes sarcastically: "It is to be hoped that Reagan checks his missiles more carefully." And here is what the West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote: "Many Americans do not believe that this was just a slip of the tongue. A shiver ran down their spines. After all, with his statement about bombing, the most influential man in the Western world has apparently revealed his secret desires and feelings." Another West German newspaper, BREMER NACHRICHTEN, writes: "It has become clear yet again what consequences may result from technical failures. If it was possible to record the test 'accidentally' before the radio address, it is quite possible that it could also have been accidentally broadcast. And then it would have been no accident if gullible radio listeners believed this sinister joke. Had the Americans heard on the radio that Russia would be bombed in 5 minutes, there would in all probability have been panic throughout the country. And bearing in mind the speed at which news travels today, even a world catastrophe would have been possible -- a terrifying picture, already shown in science fiction movies. U.S. President who does not weigh every one of his words, whether he is speaking into a microphone or not, is therefore the personification of an impermissible danger."

In conclusion, let us "play" again the CNN-TV tape, which has been belatedly made secret: "My fellow Americans! I am pleased to announce I just signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes." These blasphemous words have already become part of, or rather have been imprinted on, history. It is impossible to erase them, just as it was impossible to erase the notorious Watergate recordings. But, as the saying goes, it's an ill wind that blows no good. Let the "dear Americans" and all mankind remember well how people in the Washington corridors of power can joke and what they joke about. Let them remember this not as an example of cowboy humor but as an unambiguous warning dictating the imperative need to act. To act decisively and without delay. The peoples must respond to the playing with fire by displaying greater vigilance and to the "voice test" by raising their voice in defense of peace and the future. The insane schemes of the warmongers must under no circumstances be transferred into reality from the television tape, still less from the conveyor belt of war.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Scores Joke

PM161351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by international commentator V. Pustov: "He Can't Keep His Thoughts to Himself; Concerning a Statement by President R. Reagan]

[Text] As is well known, there are different kinds of jokes: innocuous and malicious, successful and unsuccessful. The "joke" which R. Reagan recently came out with is being termed "black humor" or a "dangerous incident" even in the United States and other NATO countries. And THE WASHINGTON POST frankly points out that this kind of "joke" "makes your hair stand on end."

The President has given rise to a storm of universal indignation by a statement which went beyond all bounds. During a sound check before recording a routine radio address to the nation he "jokingly" [as White House spokesmen later tried to explain it) said glibly into the microphone: "My fellow Americans! I am pleased to tell you I have just signed legislation outlawing Russia forever. We will begin bombing in 5 minutes." He had shot himself in the foot, as they say, and with an innocently triumphant air surveyed those around him as if to say: That was an unsurpassed piece of political humor.

It is hard to say what reaction Reagan expected. But it may be asserted with complete justification that he did not get the one he had hoped for. Not only the technicians recording the President's words but also high-ranking members of his staff were dumbstruck. The latter at first tried to stop the flagrantly arrogant and cynical statement from being made public. But they failed. A word is like a sparrow, as they say.... The technicians who had recorded the President's words told journalists about them. And the latest sensation did the rounds of the world, immediately becoming a noisy scandal.

Yet what is actually scandalous or new here? Irresponsible and grossly provocative statements that cause people to quake have already been made frequently in Washington, and not in jest but in complete earnest. Was it not high-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration who proclaimed that "There are more important things than peace?" Has the incumbent President himself not displayed unprecedented shamelessness by calling our country "the empire of evil" and calling for a "crusade" against socialism? And who was it if not Reagan who foretold a "limited" nuclear war for Europe? The White House incumbent's present admission is nothing but another natural relapse into his immoderate, shameless anti-Sovietism and bellicose militarism.

The shameless "joke" with its whiff of large-scale provocation shocked even the President's hard-bitten associates. Their dismay and anger are understandable. So much effort and money have been expended recently to depict the present White House incumbent as some kind of peace champion! And yet look: he has blurted out, instead of dovish cooing, the same hawkish croak, once again unable to keep his thoughts to himself. And on the threshold of the elections, too...

Even the United States, not to mention other countries, is aware of the extreme danger of such incidents. U.S. Senator Hart, for instance, said with unconcealed anxiety that the President's statement "has demonstrated once again a very bad approach toward an extremely important issue" and that it is perhaps "precisely at such moments that his real feelings are exposed."

The President's prank is causing profound concern and indignation, said M. Myerson, acting director of the U.S. Peace Council. Only someone possessed by the maniacal idea of unleashing a nuclear conflict can make a "joke" like that. In reality, the present White House incumbent is not joking at all when it comes to the desire to achieve military superiority and deliver a first strike.

And here is how the West European countries commented on Reagan's cynical, misanthropic statement. PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST, the press bulletin of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], writes: "It is usually professional criminals or inveterate murderers who 'joke' like that.... Reagan's political career and world outlook characterize him as a man who has failed to distinguish between real actions and elements of theater. When he was jabbering about the decisive battle between the kingdom of evil and the kingdom of good it was no longer a joke. Now he is thinking of an armed invasion of Nicaragua. And this is becoming a reality in light of his election campaign. He is an unpredictable man lacking any self-control"... The SPD press bulletin expressed grave anxiety in connection with the fact that the present FRG Government has granted the U.S. President the supreme right to make use of West Germany territory in the missile armament issue.

"The President's faux pas," AFP reported, "can only reinforce his image as a 'champion of war' prepared to press the button and initiate a nuclear conflict -- that is, the image that a proportion of U.S. voters have always had of Reagan."

And these Americans are not wrong. The President's present extravagant prank has shown the real worth of Washington's unfounded assurances of his desire for peace and for talks with the Soviet Union. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his reply to the Irish public figure S. MacBride, "All the U.S. Administration's practical actions run counter to his proclaimed desire for talks and for an improvement in relations. It is clear that there is no question whatsoever of a change in the present U.S. stance."

The U.S. President's attack -- unprecedentedly hostile toward the USSR and dangerous to the cause of peace -- has demonstrated yet again to the whole world just why the United States is accelerating the flywheel of the arms race, including the nuclear arms race. Why the Pentagon's budget is increasing on an unprecedented scale with every passing year. Why U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles are being deployed in Europe and why preparation is under way for the militarization of space. Why, finally, the barbarous neutron weapon and new types of bacteriological weapons are being created. All this is being done for the sake of an illusory hope -- achieving military superiority and securing world domination.

Soviet people cannot be intimidated with any military-political verbiage. The whole world knows of the ignominious end of those who have already tried to "outlaw" the Soviet Union and tried by force of arms to achieve the implementation of their criminal goals. No one should forget those lessons!

In the current tense time, Soviet people are displaying the highest political vigilance and are doing everything to strengthen the socialist motherland's economic and defense potential.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD170304 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpts] President Reagan's remarks on bombing Russia have aroused grave concern both in the United States and in other countries. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses the issue in his weekly comment:

[Kozyakov] Mr Reagan's words are well known now throughout the world. Still I'd like to quote once again what he said in front of the mike on Saturday, before he started recording another of his regular radio talks. Said President Reagan, my fellow Americans I'm please to tell you I've just signed the legislation which outlaws Russia forever. The bombing begins in 5 minutes. These are the words pronounced by the President of the United States of America. The Soviet news agency TASS issued a special statement in connection with Reagan's remarks.

What is truly indicative is that the latest Reagan's remarks on bombing Russia look as the continuation of his policies declared after coming to office. Speaking in the British Parliament in 1982 he called for a crusade against the Soviet Union. Speaking in Orlando, Florida, in March 1983 he called the Soviet Union an evil empire. It was President Reagan who declared the doctrines of limited and protracted nuclear war. It was President Reagan who ordered to invade Grenada, to plant mines in Nicaraguan ports and to wage an undeclared war against Nicaragua. It was President Reagan who also ordered the shelling of civilians in Lebanon from the battleship New Jersey. No wonder that during his Presidency Reagan was unable [as heard] to conclude any agreement on arms control. Moreover, the deployment of the first-strike missiles in Europe he started has resulted in undermining the Geneva nuclear arms reduction talks and in increasing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Such is the background of Reagan's remarks on outlawing and bombing Russia. The remarks are actually a new evidence of the extremely dangerous foreign policy pursued by the present republican administration. The Soviet news agency TASS has drawn public attention to these particular facts and this is not an overreaction of Moscow to Reagan's words as the United States State Department said on Wednesday.

The official Soviet censure of President Reagan's peace-endangering attack unprecedentedly hostile toward the Soviet Union, reflects the concern over the consequences that present American policies could have for mankind. The TASS statement confirms that the Soviet Union adheres to responsible policies. Proceeding from this responsibility the statement says, the Soviet Union has done and will do everything in its powers to preserve peace on earth. The peoples expect the United States leaders too to act at long last with an understanding of their responsibility.

OLYMPIC INCIDENT LINKED TO REAGAN STATEMENT

OW170821 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 17 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast: "Our Commentary" -- by commentator Vitaliy Beloborodko]

[Text] According to reports from Los Angeles, police officer Jimmy Pearson, who guarded high-level guests and the delegation of Turkish athletes during the 1984 Olympiad, has been arrested.

[Begin recording] [Beloborodko] Hello, comrades. We will begin with the fact that only 3 days ago, Jimmy Pearson was proclaimed as another American Olympic hero. Indeed. According to statements by the authorities, he found an explosive device in the Turkish delegation's bus, which was leaving for the airport.

Moreover, supposedly risking his life, Pearson carried the time bomb to an uninhabited location and defused it. Naturally, the hero's picture was shown on television. Scenes of the departure of the athletes he saved were repeatedly shown to television viewers with appropriate commentary by highly ranked policemen, who noted Pearson's excellent service record and his courage.

However, it was learned by chance that the brave policeman had placed the bomb in the bus with his own hands, so to speak, and subsequently performed a show of defusing it.

The American press is now trying to explain the behavior of Jimmy Pearson in different ways. Two versions are most popular with local journalists. The first is that Jimmy wanted to earn a hero's laurel. The second is that Jimmy was only joking.

Well, one can say that both versions have a real basis. In an atmosphere of widespread crime reigning at the Olympic Games and in all America, the policeman -- if this is what he was striving for -- correctly calculated his path along the hero's running track.

If Jimmy Pearson wanted to gain a reputation with his colleagues as a bad joker, then here also he selected the correct path. You know that the U.S. President allows himself to joke in a similar way, having recently stated, while testing his voice on a microphone that he -- Reagan -- is outlawing Russia and beginning the bombing of the USSR in 5 minutes.

Here, perhaps, the simple policeman only miscalculated one thing -- the post he occupied was not the President's -- so he has to go to prison. [end recording]

TURKATENKO ON REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, REAGAN REMARK

LD161341 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: "The bible of new-minted crusaders" is the only fitting description of the Republican Party's draft election platform which has been distributed here. It will be endorsed by the Republicans' national convention which will be held in Dallas, Texas, from August 20 to 23 and which will officially nominate Ronald Reagan the Republican presidential candidate for the forthcoming elections next November.

The platform lavishes praise on the militarist policy of the incumbent administration and proclaims the intention to continue pursuing it also in the future, being guided by the present White House master's calls for a "crusade" against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and against national liberation movements.

Like Reagan's provocative prank about the U.S. beginning to bomb the Soviet Union in five minutes, which has given away the U.S. President's real thoughts, this document convincingly shows what is the worth of the "peaceful" rhetoric of the Republican administration which it has started to use for election-year purposes. After hypocritically declaring "readiness" for arms control talks with the USSR, the authors of the document, in whose drafting senior officials of the incumbent administration have been directly involved, then speak in the same breath about the "need to counter Soviet danger".

The Republican Party's strategists sing praises of the unprecedented arms race unleashed by Reagan and declare that if he is re-elected, this race will be carried on both on earth and in space. The document lauds Reagan's "new, bold strategic defense initiative" which provides for launching arms into space. Its authors openly speak about the United States' intention to increase its military presence in all regions of the world, integrate its NATO allies and Japan into U.S. hegemonistic geopolitical strategy even on a wider scale and involve in it also the People's Republic of China. The Republicans bend over backwards to justify the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Fully approving the Reagan administration's policy of international terrorism, the platform's authors proclaim the intention to step up and broaden the C.I.A.'s activities. They hurl undisguised threats at the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Vietnam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization and trumpet the U.S. "strategic engagement" with Israel spearheaded against the interests of Arab countries. The Republican's "ideologues" promise to scale up the subversive activities of the lying radio services and the U.S. Information Agency and carry out acts of ideological sabotage against the USSR and other countries.

The platform envisions even wider use of economic "aid" in order to achieve Washington's foreign political aims. It reiterates the U.S. intention to quit UNESCO since its activities do not meet American interests. The authors call for the United States to cut off its monetary contributions to any international organizations whose activities do not suit Washington.

In the field of home policy the platform promises the Americans a life of milk and honey based on "Reaganomics" which has, as is known, led to a situation where the poor in the United States have become still poorer, while the rich have got still richer.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF U.S. ELECTION RACE VIEWED

PM161117 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 August in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 2,100-word G. Skorov article under the heading "Why Have They Changed the 'Trump Cards'? The Economy in Washington's Preelection Calculations." Skorov begins by pointing out the Reagan administration's discomfort over foreign policy issues which, he claims, accounts for the Republicans' decision to "play the 'economic card'" in the election campaign.

He outlines aspects of the current U.S. economic situation and the developments in the last 4 years, observing that while the rising GNP and falling unemployment superficially appear "not as bad as all that," the growth in the budget deficit "changes the picture considerably." He discusses in more detail the problems arising from the deficit, high interest rates, and looming inflation, and goes on to point out that "it is not a question of which government, once in power in the United States, could in principle change the course of economic events," since Marxist doctrine has established that the cyclical economy is an "inevitable law of capitalism."

This, however, is not clear to the "ordinary U.S. citizen," and Skorov states that the present administration will, between now and November, "relegate foreign policy problems to the background" and "whip up short-term confidence among the voters in its 'ability' to guide the economic ship of state through the storms, fog, and foul weather," although "in reality it is just drifting in the current." Skorov dwells on the "incurable" nature of capitalism's economic ills and notes the detrimental effect of current U.S. economic policies on West European countries and Japan.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM SHOWS NO CHANGES IN POLICY

LD160124 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Vladislav Kozyakov of Radio Moscow has been studying the draft platform of the Republican Party as it has been published in Dallas, Texas. Here are his comments:

When it comes to international policy the Republican platform appears to have undergone no changes of any significance (?in) these 4 years. True, some of the wording is more careful. In contrast to 1980, the draft omits calls for a military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is not because the Republicans have reconsidered their stand though. According to congresswoman Marjorie Holt, the phrase was dropped because of the difficulty of defining superiority. But in reality this is no more than an attempt to conceal the essence of Reagan's foreign policy which has increased world tension, torpedoed the talks for a nuclear arms control and heightened the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

The Republicans remain as dedicated as ever to achieving military superiority. Their draft platform reaffirms the intention to develop the latest types of nuclear weapons and these weapons are not at all intended for defense or containment. They are the MX missile, Midgetmen, Trident II, Pershing II, long-range cruises and space weapons for star wars. In short all the basic components of Ronald Reagan's pipedream of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union are to be found in the present Republican platform too, which means the Republican leaders are continuing the dangerous policy of developing a nuclear first strike, preemptive potential and preparing for a nuclear war they hope to win.

It's also disturbing that the Republican platform flatly rejects the idea of a nuclear freeze by the Soviet Union and the United States as a first step toward reducing nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union long ago made an official proposal to the United States to carry out such a mutual nuclear freeze, but obviously Ronald Reagan's plans don't call for any practical measures for arms control. So why has the Republican Party platform (?repeated) the President's claim that if the United States develops new weapons this will help it reach agreement with the Soviet Union.

(?But) the past 3 and a 1/2 years point to just the opposite. Though the United States developed new weapons and deployed missiles in Europe, this only torpedoed talks and brought to a halt the whole process of hammering out mutually acceptable measures to control nuclear weapons. Nor is the United States any more secure as a result. The Soviet Union's response to the deployment of new American first strike missiles in Europe has made American cities still more vulnerable to retaliation. An arms race only brings more arms racing.

U.S.-PRC TAX ACCORD SENT FOR SENATE RATIFICATION

PM150909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'As Soon as Possible...'"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug -- President Reagan has sent the American-Chinese agreement on cooperation in the taxation sphere to the Senate for ratification. It was signed during Reagan's visit to the PRC and is designed to create the most favorable tax climate for American businessmen in China. In an accompanying letter, the head of the White House urged the senators to ratify the agreement "as soon as possible."

PM161019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Cadre Changes in the Beijing City Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug -- The weekly LIAOWANG has published an article about the current tasks of the party "streamlining" taking place in China. The journal notes that at the present stage it is planned to further rectify the "leading ideology," eliminate factionalism, and overcome excessive bureaucracy and abuses of official positions. All this, the article points out, should clear the way for economic reforms and the country's modernization. It is stressed that the implementation of the "correct line" is only possible if the leftist influence is eliminated and the methods of the "cultural revolution" entirely renounced.

PM161021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Persecuting the Intelligentsia"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug -- The PRC press has recently been devoting particular attention to the problems of the country's intelligentsia. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, in particular, stresses that despite the enhancement of the role of workers doing mental work in economic building, many leaders of party and state organs in the PRC regard intellectuals as "part of the exploiting class" and treat them as "subjects for reeducation." Other newspapers cite many examples of discrimination against representatives of the intelligentsia in terms of labor remuneration, bonuses, housing allocations, and so forth. Their rights are particularly flouted as regards party admission. The reason for these negative phenomena, according to the press, is the legacy of the "cultural revolution" and the ideological influence of the so-called "leftists."

PM161445 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Aug 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Record Coal Production"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug -- The XINHUA agency reports that 715 million metric tons of coal were produced in China in 1983 -- making it the world's third largest coal producer after the USSR and United States for this type of fuel production.

Coal is China's chief energy resource, accounting for 70 percent of the country's energy balance. By the end of last year the country's known reserves of coal had reached 770 billion metric tons, of which 86 billion metric tons are of industrial significance.

CHERNENKO POLITICAL MESSAGE TO JAPANESE NOTED

Urges Strengthening of Ties

OW170619 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 17 (AFP) -- Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, in a message to the Japanese people, stressed the need to strengthen political ties between the two countries as well as in the field of culture and economy, a Japanese book publisher said today.

The Kremlin leader's message will be printed in a magazine to be issued here next week.

In the message, Mr Chernenko said it is absolutely necessary for both the Japanese and the Soviet people, who are living at the nuclear-threatened age, to bring about "real neighbouring friendship."

Maintaining such relations between the Soviet Union and Japan is not only beneficial for the two countries but also "indispensable" to world peace.

Referring to the fact that Japan is the sole nation in the world that has experienced atomic bomb attacks, Mr Chernenko said he highly appreciates Japan's three non-nuclear principles of not possessing, not producing, and not introducing nuclear weapons into the country.

A spokesman for the publishing company, "Kokusai Bunka" (International Culture), said that Mr Chernenko's predecessors -- Yuriy Andropov and Leonid Brezhnev -- had also sent similar messages to the Japanese people through his company soon after they came to power.

Advocates Arms Compromise

OW170543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 17 KYODO -- Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko says Moscow is ready to work out a compromise with the United States for the total destruction of nuclear weapons.

Chernenko, in a message prefacing a newly-published Japanese edition of his collected works, also warmly praised Japan's non-nuclear policy and called for efforts to improve strained ties with Tokyo.

It was the first time the top Soviet leader sent a direct message to the Japanese people since he came to power last February.

In his to the Japanese readers message, Chernenko said the Soviet Union was ready to work together with the United States and make any compromise that can be made for the destruction of all nuclear weapons in the world.

However, he said the Soviet offer is subject to a U.S. willingness to accept the principle of equality and equitable security.

On bilateral relations with Japan, Chernenko said the Soviet aim is to promote good-neighborly relations -- political, economic, and cultural -- which he said are of vital interest to the peoples of the two countries.

On political cooperation, Chernenko called for the signing of a Soviet-proposed treaty of friendship and good-neighborly relations, noting such a pact would be conducive to the eventual signing of the peace treaty.

The Soviet-continued occupation of four Japanese-claimed islands off eastern Hokkaido has been regarded as a stumbling block in preventing the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries.

On economic cooperation, Chernenko called on Japan to participate in Soviet plans to develop the vast natural resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

MALTSEV RECEIVES NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR 13 AUG

PM161529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 13 August V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the latter's forthcoming presentation of credentials.

IVANOV VIEWS USSR-JAPANESE LITTORAL TRADE IMPACT

PM160733 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 12 Aug 84 p 4

[Boris Ivanov article: "Soviet-Japanese Littoral Trade Over 20 Years"]

[Text] "More is involved in the littoral trade between Japan and the Soviet Union than a mutually advantageous exchange of commodities. It is primarily a road leading to a greater degree of good-neighbourliness between the two countries," says Seichi Yokokawa, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association.

I talked with him in the Soviet Far Eastern city of Nakhodka, where the celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of littoral trade links were taking place. There was a joint symposium, exhibitions displaying Japanese goods, and samples of commodities offered by manufacturers in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

Over the 20 years the littoral trade, which started as separated deals involving insignificant sums, has been transformed by the efforts of both sides into solid business links with a promising future. While initially on the Japanese side a mere ten firms and cooperative societies took part in this form of trade, today their number exceeds 130. They are as a rule small- and medium-sized companies for which littoral trade represents an efficient way to survive in conditions of tough competition at home. Seichi Yokokawa considers that this is one of the reasons for the fifty-fold growth in the mutual trade turn-over over the two decades.

On the Soviet side, more than 300 enterprises in 13 territories, regions, and Autonomous Republics in Siberia and the Soviet Far East supply their goods to Japanese firms. As was the case before, different kinds of sea products account for a considerable part of the exports. For example, Japan buys 65,000 tons of pollock direct from Soviet fishing grounds. There is a constant growth in shipments of timber, coal, and metallurgical slag. Japanese firms are eager buyers of honey, wax, fern, antlers, planking, etc. Today, the Soviet side offers its Japanese partners goods in more than 70 categories, while it buys from Japan 250 different types of commodities.

"In their addresses during the symposium," said Yuriy Trushkin, head of the Krasnoyarsk Territory (Eastern Siberia) trade associations, "specialists from both countries pointed out that all is not plain sailing in littoral trade. There are some outstanding problems.

For example, Japanese industrialists do not hide their chagrin over the growing pressure from the U.S. Administration that hampers the development of favourable Soviet-Japanese relations and gives rise to all manner of bans, restrictive sanctions, and embargoes. A Japanese businessman to whom I talked justly remarked that all these measures cut the ground from under the Japanese market. Frankly, not all Japanese manufactured goods are of a quality to suit us. Our partners, too, have complaints. But these are problems we have learned to iron out together."

What will littoral trade be like by the year 2000? I put this question to Mikhail Kuznetsov, head of one of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry's main departments.

"Although there has been a general fall in trading activities on government level between our two countries through no fault of our own, and contrary to the interests of Japanese industrialists," he said, "the volume of littoral trade has risen at a rate of almost 20 percent a year in recent times. This is a good sign. Now we are jointly working on the realization of the so-called 'mini-projects' which will markedly help to expand our trade in specific areas of cooperation. There are appreciable obstacles here. If it proves possible to eliminate them by joint effort, we will be able, I believe, by the year 2000, to double the level of Soviet-Japanese littoral trade we have notched up for its 20th anniversary."

FURTHER EXCHANGES MARKING DPRK LIBERATION DAY

Kang Song-san Greets Tikhonov

PM161343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I send you the warmest congratulations and comradely greetings on the remarkable date -- the 39th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, when our people fulfilled the cause of the motherland's rebirth by routing the Japanese imperialists in conjunction with the heroic Soviet Army.

We are happy that in the years since the 15 August liberation, the Korean and Soviet peoples, as class brothers and revolutionary comrades in arms, have always mutually supported each other and closely cooperated in the common cause of the struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism and communism, and that the traditional mutual relations of friendship and cooperation have developed fruitfully.

I take this opportunity to express confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples will expand and further develop in all spheres of politics, economy, and culture in the spirit agreed upon at the talks between our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and in accordance with the new milestones erected at that time, and I wholeheartedly wish you great successes in your responsible work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the recent Central Committee plenums and to improve the developed socialist society.

Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

Soviet Groups' Message

SK170134 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, observed annually on 15 August, the Standing Committee of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee.

The message reads in part: In August 1945, the Soviet Army, accomplishing its internationalist mission, decisively helped achieve the Korean people's cause of national liberation by annihilating the main force of the Japanese imperialists' army.

AUCCTU Greets DPRK Trade Unions

PM161503 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Aug 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] On behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, the AUCCTU sends the DPRK's working people and trade unions cordial congratulations on the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

In August 1945, the Soviet Army, having routed the troops of Japanese militarism, helped the Korean people achieve freedom and independence. The DPRK working people have scored -- with the trade unions' active participation -- great successes since then in developing the economy, science, and culture, and are successfully fulfilling today the Sixth Workers Party of Korea Congress decisions.

True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, Soviet trade unions advocate the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation in every possible way with the DPRK's working class and trade unions and firmly support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the country's peaceful democratic unification.

On this portentous date, we wish the DPRK's working people and trade unions further successes in building socialism, in fulfilling the tasks of developing the national economy, and in the struggle for their motherland's unity.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and DPRK strengthen and develop!

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS DPRK ANNIVERSARY, USSR ROLE

PM160936 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed article: "The Light of Victorious August; Today Is the 39th Anniversary of Korea's Liberation"]

[Text] In the life of the Korean people 15 August 1945 was a historical landmark of great importance because on that day Soviet Army units completed the rout of the Japanese militarists' crack troops on the Korean peninsula. The dream of freedom and independence had come true for the ancient country's people. "The dark night of slavery has lasted over Korean soil for long decades and the hour of liberation has come at last." The commander in chief of the Soviet troops in the Far East said in an address to the Korean people.

Victory did not come easily; hundreds of soldiers of the 25th Army and sailors of the Pacific Fleet gave their lives. Nurse M. Tsukanova, pilot G. Ilyashenko, and many others performed immortal exploits on Korean soil.

The Soviet Army not only routed the foreign invaders, but Soviet servicemen also participated in the restoration and commissioning of many plants and factories. All the conditions for the autonomous [samostoyatelnyy] economic and political development of an independent Korean state were created.

The annals of Soviet-Korean friendship continued in the following grim years when U.S. imperialism engaged in aggression against the DPRK. In addition to political and diplomatic support, the Soviet Union gave People's Korea great aid in weapons, munitions, means of transport, fuel, food, and medicines. And when the aggression had been repelled, our country allocated considerable resources to restore Korea's national economy.

The years since then have seen a constant expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and a strengthening of friendship between the two countries and peoples. It is possible to satisfactorily state, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, that Soviet-Korean relations are successfully developing in important sectors of socialist building. Economic ties are growing and contacts in the culture, science, and education spheres are expanding."

In many DPRK cities other symbols of fraternal friendship have arisen alongside the statues to the Soviet liberating servicemen -- plants and factories built with USSR collaboration. There are already more than 60 of them -- metallurgical combines, chemical plants, and major power stations. They form the backbone of the republic's industry. In 1984, the first output was obtained from a shop producing oxygen-free copper constructed with the aid of the USSR in the city of Nampo'o. The Ch'ongjin Thermal Power Station has produced its first current and other projects have also been commissioned.

The fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and DPRK received a new boost in their development as a result of the recent visit to our country of the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and the talks between the Soviet and Korean leaders.

Soviet people are well aware that the process of peaceful creation in the DPRK is proceeding in a complex situation. Through the fault of U.S. imperialism, the country has been split into two parts. U.S. troops equipped with nuclear weapons are in the south of the Korean Peninsula. Provocations and threats against the DPRK continue. The USSR consistently advocates that Korea be reunited by peaceful means, on a democratic basis following the withdrawal of U.S. troops. The USSR supports the DPRK's peace initiatives aimed at improving the situation on the peninsula and creating favorable conditions for a constructive north-south dialogue.

"Friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples will be eternal and its radiance will light the way for the Korean people over the centuries," stressed a letter from the Korean people to the Soviet Government adopted in 1949, when Soviet soldiers, having carried out their international duty, left Korea. The decades since have strengthened our friendship. The light of victorious August 1945 continues to burn over People's Korea.

COMMENTARY RIDICULES SEOUL STYLE OF DEMOCRACY

SK161158 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Commentary by (Litrov)]

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean ruler, babbled some time ago that the highest form of democracy has finally been established in South Korea. Chon Tu-hwan then told the South Korean people, who were stunned by this babbling, that the Seoul regime has no plan to conduct a democratic reform of South Korean society or adopt a direct election system. This statement by the boss of the antinational and antipopular Seoul regime gave even foreign observers stationed in Seoul a big surprise. This was because his statement came at a time when not even 3 months had passed since the South Korean police force suppressed the university students' antigovernment demonstrations, calling for their primary freedom.

Were the doors of all South Korean prisons, in which numerous political prisoners and students are groaning, truly opened? They never were.

The recently announced so-called clemency measures for prisoners applied only to general criminal offenders. Those arrested on charges of participating in the struggle for democratic freedom and against the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and in the labor movement remain in prison.

High-ranking South Korean police officials said in a statement that they sternly oppose the release of detained former politicians, to reinstate the defunct former political parties, and to lift the ban on political activities imposed on former politicians.

The close surveillance of those figures opposing the present Seoul regime, the brutal suppression of those calling for civil rights, the strict censorship of publications, including newspapers, and the tear gas and other equipment now being used in suppressing antigovernment demonstrations are indispensable means for the highest form of democracy under the rule of Chon Tu-hwan.

Most South Korean National Assemblymen were selected among government officials, military officers, military police officials, retired Army officers, and other privileged segments and appointed by the authorities. [passage indistinct]

This is precisely the so-called Seoul style of democracy. Therefore, it is by no means accidental that the introduction of the direct presidential election system and the demand for (?overthrowing) the present Seoul regime are precisely the main slogans of the struggle for democratic rights and freedom in South Korea.

ROK'S 'BOGUS' AMNESTY PROCLAMATION CRITICIZED

SK170414 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Another amnesty has been announced in Seoul. South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan has ordered the release of 1,730 prisoners. As has been the case before, this amnesty was also not applicable to those imprisoned for political reasons.

Observers note that Seoul is trying to deceive Japan's social circles with regard to South Korea's bogus free order on the eve of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan.

(Yoshimatsu), a leader of Japan's national council supporting South Korean political prisoners, regards the amnesty as a fraud to raise Chon Tu-hwan's image before his visit to Japan.

KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL INDEPENDENCE DAY MEETING

LD162000 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 16 TASS -- The victory of the Afghan people over the British colonialists and the restoration of Afghanistan's political independence were organically linked with the development of the revolutionary process the world over, said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was addressing a celebration meeting in the Afghan capital held today on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence. The meeting was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, members of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, representatives of the public.

"The motive force of the liberation struggle waged by the working people of our country has been the Great October Socialist Revolution," Babrak Karmal stressed in his report. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have reached a new historical scope after the accomplishment of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, as a result of which the political power of the working people has been established in the country for the first time ever. Despite the undeclared war, which was unleashed by the forces of imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the revolutionary movement in the country is firmly proceeding along the lines of fundamental transformations in the interests of the working people, Babrak Karmal stressed.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL CITED ON REBELS' ACTIVITIES

LD161539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Afghanistan correspondent Boris (Savadyan) report]

[Text] The city of Herat, the center of the province of the same name, is located on the border with Iran. The counterrevolutionaries often mention it in their combat reports, categorically asserting that they control the situation there. However, when we arrived there from the regional center of Shindand, the city welcomed us with the noise of the bazaars and the loud cries of the food vendors. Cars, mopeds, and cyclists flow along the streets.

I met Jafar Azad, secretary of the PDPA Provincial Committee, in the governors' house:

[Begin Azad recording, in Dari with superimposed translation] Our city is living its normal life today. All municipal and provincial establishments and enterprises are working. However, the situation is more complicated outside the city limits: crossing the border on mountain paths, well-armed dushman units commit outrages in one locality after another. They mine the roads, and commit murders and robberies. Their leaders in Pakistan assert that the counterrevolutionary fighters allegedly attack only military targets: such assertions are utter lies. The Basmachis have frequently attacked industrial and agricultural enterprises. The bandits try to sow fear among the local inhabitants and commit terrorist acts during the night. Thus, on one occasion they fired on the central Herat Jami Mosque. As a result of this barbarous operation, several Muslims who were at prayer, were wounded.

We know and feel who is preventing us from living in peace, who is imposing war, and who sincerely wants a better life for us. Mr Reagan wants to defend Islam in Afghanistan. He arms bandits and sends them here, where they destroy mosques, hospitals, schools, and public buildings. We Afghan patriots bear the responsibility for defending the revolution. The USSR is with us in this sacred cause. [end recording]

AFGHAN REBELS OPEN 'INFORMATION BUREAU' IN FRG

LD161612 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

With the knowledge and agreement of West German authorities, a "representative office" of Afghan counter-revolutionary groups was opened in the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany. The groups represented by the office are the bandit gangs that wage an undeclared war against the people and lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, staging acts of sabotage, killing women, old people, and children, and terrorizing Afghans who share in building a new life. Those bandits rely in their actions on the assistance and support of Western secret services, first of all the American Central Intelligence Agency, which supply them with money and arms and, not infrequently, directly guide their acts of terrorism.

And now those cutthroats were granted, with the permission of the West German authorities, an opportunity to open an "Information Bureau" in Bonn. The Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER said that this "representative office" is the only one of its kind in the whole of Western Europe. The press in the FRG naturally prefers to keep silent about why the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits laid their nest precisely in the West German capital and where the funds they used to build their "centre" came from. But it writes at length about the "wide scope" of its bandit activities, including vicious counter-revolutionary propaganda, efforts to form "essential contacts" with different institutions, and the "coordination" of actions by different groups. There is no doubt that the bandits' headquarters in Bonn will engage in hammering out further funds for the continuation of the "undeclared war" against the people and Government of the DRA.

The "Information Bureau" already demonstrated its terrorist character in practice. A group of bandits recently attempted to seize the building of the DRA Embassy in Bonn. The "bureau" hastily circulated their instigatory calls and threats to continue using violence and terror to achieve their bandit "aims".

It is appropriate to recall here that the FRG maintains official diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. There is the DRA's Embassy in Bonn. But the impostors from the "bureau" impudently claim that it is they, not the lawful government of the DRA, that are now the "office representing the Afghans".

The position of the FRG authorities, which were well aware of the terrorist thrust of the "Information Bureau" but still sanctioned its opening, is nothing but perplexing.

KURBANGALIYEV ON NATURAL HAZARDS IN DRA DESERT

PM160929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Senior Lieutenant I. Kurbangaliyev under the rubric "On Afghan Soil":
"Across the Dunes"]

[Text] Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan -- A song that the military drivers like to sing on the Afghan roads includes lines about dushman ambushes.

But it is not only ambushes, nor mines that test the character of our servicemen as they deliver freight essential for the republic's life.

After a night halt, the column stretches out, preparing to enter the desert. They crossed hairpin bends through the mountains the day before. And now sand, dunes, and sun lie ahead -- scorching, exhausting sun. The cab casing is too hot to touch even in the morning hours.

Column chief Lieutenant I. Borisenko and technical maintenance echelon chief Ensign A. Prokopenko, together with the drivers, inspect every truck: The desert will allow no mistakes; it will punish anyone not prepared to meet it.

"To your trucks! Forward!"

Private Yu. Loboda, turning the steering wheel, scarcely ever takes his other hand off the gear lever. There are plenty of surprises. If you veer from the run in one place, you immediately get stuck in the sand; in another place, it is the rut itself that acts as a trap. Professional skill and a high level of discipline is required of the driver.

Loboda has succeeded in developing these qualities. Nonetheless, his Kamaz truck sinks heavily to the axles in the smooth sand. The wind is to blame. It covers his tracks in a moment. It then gains strength and develops into a sandstorm. A yellowish-gray shroud swallows up the trucks. Even the one in front, which you are all but touching with your radiator, can barely be distinguished in the whirling sand. The dunes start to skirt. Yuriy has made a slight maneuvering error somewhere, and the truck is stuck.

Pvt Loboda does not have to wait long in his sandy "captivity." Here are the technical maintenance trucks...

Afghan roads severely test people. And often, it may be said, it is the roads themselves that assign people to various jobs. Who, for instance, should head the technical maintenance echelon? The officer, the ensign, with the best technical training, of course. But that is not enough here. He also needs a high level of field training, bravery, and the ability to make decisions of not only a technical nature.

The truck has stopped. Only 10 minutes is allowed for getting it back into service. If time runs out, and the machine has not been restored to working order, the truck is towed to the nearest assembly point with repair facilities.

But 10 minutes is enough for the column to depart. The truck which is left behind, and the three or four technical maintenance vehicles sometimes become targets for a bandit attack. That is why the people bringing up the column's rear have to be people not easily taken by surprise, capable of winning not by force of numbers, but by skill. Having appointed the Communist Ensign A. Prokopenko to the "rearguard," the commander can rest easy: The column's rear will be safe.

By order of the maintenance echelon's senior officer, drivers Privates V. Kuteyko and S. Sheremet tie Loboda's truck to theirs. But even the hundreds of horsepower from the two engines cannot drag the truck out of the sand. Now 15 minutes have elapsed. The column is further and further away, but they can't abandon the truck.

Ensign Prokopenko decides to use a flexible coupling and free the truck by jerks. It works. Luckily the cable, the tow hooks, and the Kamaz chassis are all very durable and the engine is powerful enough.

But the wind is still attacking the column. The drivers are one with their machines. Lt I. Borisenko leads their operations efficiently. One more spurt -- and there is firm ground under the wheels. Stop. Tighten up the column. Check for readiness.

The drivers pour out of their vehicles, blow the sand from their weapons, and peer into the distance. What lies there, beyond the heat haze?

A new test lies ahead.

IZVESTIYA CITES INDIAN AIDE ON PRC-PAKISTAN MOVE

PM151017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "News" rubric: "India: Unlawful Actions"]

[Text] Delhi, 10 Aug -- Speaking in Parliament, R.N. Mirdha, Indian minister of state for external affairs, announced that the Indian Government has demanded an explanation from the Chinese Government regarding the conclusion of an agreement between the PRC and Pakistan announcing the twinning of the population center Gilgit and the Chinese city Kashgar.

The minister pointed out that Gilgit is in the portion of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan. All the territory of this state is an inalienable part of India. Therefore, all actions taken by Pakistan and China with regard to it are unlawful, R.N. Mirdha emphasized.

ACTIVITIES MARKING INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

Officials Attend Ceremony 14 Aug

PM161055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Holiday"]

[Text] Soviet-Indian relations of friendship and cooperation are an important element in the mighty democratic front opposed to imperialism's aggressive policy, which is directed against peace and the people's security. This was stated 14 August in Moscow at the ceremonial meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the 37th anniversary of India's independence and the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India.

The keynote speaker, N.V. Goldin, a USSR minister and president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, said that Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the new India's successes along the path of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural progress. Our countries' cooperation is multifaceted in nature, he noted. An example of this are the dozens of different projects built in the friendly country with the USSR's assistance. They have made a substantial contribution to the development of India's economy and the formation of its state sector.

S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, (Ch.M. Bayd), delegation head of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society, and (U.A. Biran), delegation head of the Indian-Soviet Culture Society, stressed that India's people are proud of their friendship with the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the meeting were A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

Indian Envoy Holds Reception

PM161053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Independence Day"]

[Text] On 15 August S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the national holiday -- India's Independence Day.

The reception was attended by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PUCHKOV SCORES BANGLADESH'S PRO-WESTERN TILT

PM161355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Puchkov article under the "Asia-84" rubric: "Bangladesh: At a Sharp Turning Point"]

[Excerpt] Bangladesh's increased dependency on financial and economic aid from developed capitalist countries has led to a marked rise in pro-Western trends in its foreign policy. H.M. Ershad's official visit to the United States at the end of October and the beginning of November last year showed that the Reagan administration, speculating on the difficulties of Bangladesh's economic situation, is actively seeking to draw that country not only in its political orbit but also into its aggressive militarist plans by assigning it the role of an American "stronghold" in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. As the Bangladeshi newspaper, THE SATURDAY POST, wrote: "The United States, in its feverish efforts to find new military bases in Southeast and South Asia, has focused its attention on the Bangladeshi port of Chittagong and the Island of Saint-Martin in the Bay of Bengal. The United States is seeking to embroil Bangladesh in military planning relating to American strategy in South Asia." According to reports in the newspaper NOTUN KATHA, "An agreement in principle to construct a fueling station for the U.S. Navy in Chittagong, a fueling station which can subsequently be converted into a naval base" was reached during H.M. Ershad's U.S. visit.

At the same time, Bangladesh's relations with the Soviet Union and India, which have given enormous disinterested assistance to the cause of its national liberation, have deteriorated. A number of anti-Soviet acts carried out by the military administration, including the closing of the Soviet cultural center in Dhaka, have seriously harmed cooperation between the two countries. Left-wing and democratic forces in Bangladesh have roundly condemned the Bangladeshi authorities' unilateral acts. The Awami League Executive Committee has termed them "unfriendly actions toward a proven friend."

The main opposition to H.M. Ershad's administration is composed of a union of 15 left-wing and democratic parties, including the Awami League; the Communist Party; the National Awami Party; the National Socialist Party; and a number of other smaller political organizations, as well as an alliance of 7 right-wing and conservative parties grouped around the Nationalist Party led by (Khaleda) Rahman, Ziaur Rahman's widow.

As was often the case in the past, the students initiated the struggle against the military regime. It was H.M. Ershad's measures to Islamicize the country which gave rise to the student's actions. On coming to power, he declared the introduction in Bangladesh, as in Pakistan, of an Islamic "zakat" fund, an expanded system of training for Islamic clergy, and considerably increased the output of religious literature.

Addressing a conference of Madrasah teachers in Dhaka in January 1983, H.M. Ershad frankly expressed his intention to use religion for political ends, stressing that "our struggle is a struggle against Islam's enemies" and that "Islam must assume its rightful place in all spheres of national life, including the Constitution, and that Bangladesh must be transformed into an Islamic state." Particularly swift indignation was aroused among students by H.M. Ershad's actions to Islamicize the country's educational system and his order altering the character of the memorial day for East Bengali patriots, celebrated on 21 February, one of the national festivals most dear to the Bangladeshi people. It was resolved by order of H.M. Ershad that readings from the Koran should replace the speeches, processions, and laying of wreaths at memorials to the victims of the national liberation struggle.

The student action which flared up in the middle of February 1983 witnessed the participation of more than 15,000 people and included all the country's higher educational institutions. The students not only protested the policy of Islamicization, but also demanded the lifting of martial law in the country and the restoring of democratic standards of life. The disturbances were forcefully suppressed by the military administration and resulted in the death of a number of students. Those who participated in the actions, as well as the leaders of political parties who supported the students' demands, including Hasina Wajed, chairman of the Awami League, and Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Central Committee, were arrested.

The students' actions were the population's first open mass protest against the military regime and indicated the discontent in the country against the military administration's policy.

The main form of struggle against the military administration chosen by the 15-party union and 7-party alliance is the ("khartal") -- the general strike.

Seeking to create a political counterweight to the opposition, the military administration took steps at the end of November 1983 to create the Janadal (people's) political party under Army auspices.

The Janadal's main principles were declared to be "nationalism, the ideals and values of Islam, democracy, and progress." From the very outset Janadal leaders have backed the ideas forwarded by H.M. Ershad on the individual and the Army's crucial role in the state.

Attempting to maneuver and gain the time needed to turn the Janadal government party into a political force capable of countering the opposition, H.M. Ershad proposed to the opposition parties that dialogue be conducted on questions relating to the transition to democratic forms of rule. On 28th April 1984 the opposition forces organized an unprecedented 24-hour general strike in the country, which affected both town and country.

Under powerful opposition pressure, the military administration made a substantial concession, announcing the immediate holding of parliamentary elections in December 1984 and the lifting of martial law in the country after the elections. Faced with the threat of a new, 48-hour strike being organized by the Committee of Solidarity of Workers and Employees, the authorities agreed to increase the workers' minimum wage and to extend trade union rights somewhat.

The opposition political parties have thus been able to achieve a number of important demands during their severe and intense struggle.

An increasing number of Bangladeshis are realizing that genuine national revival is only possible through strengthening political and economic independence, democratic transformations in the interests of the masses, and the implementation of a policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation in the international arena.

PRK'S HUN SEN ON FOREIGN POLICY, PEACE PLANS

LD160954 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh August 16 TASS -- The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is aimed at ensuring peace and stability in South-East Asia. We are firmly in favor of solving the problems of the region through negotiations, said Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

The peace initiatives advanced by Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, and opening up a realistic road toward settling and stabilising the situation in the region, are convincing evidence of the unswerving and constructive foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The countries of Indochina are prepared to discuss the problems of South-East Asia at the negotiating table. This is the only possible way for laying the foundation of a durable peace and **goodneighborliness** in that region of the world, the foreign minister said.

Today Kampuchea is a target of incessant provocations of U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, the speaker went on to say. Scared by the progressive transformations in Indochina, they are trying to work up tensions in South-East Asia. Having turned Thailand into their instrument, reactionary forces resort to overt aggression against the countries of Indochina. Chinese provocations on the border with Vietnam, the occupation of several settlements in Laos by Thai troops, artillery shelling of Kampuchean territory -- this is by far an incomplete list of the crimes committed by imperialists and hegemonists against the countries of Indochina. Moreover, they are trying to support the rabid Khmer reactionaries whom the Kampuchean people have long thrown out into the ash-heap of history. Hiding outcasts and hangmen, such as Pol Pot and Son Sann, behind the screen of a "coalition government", Washington and Peking would like to re-impose their rule on the people of Kampuchea. However, the policy of support for the Pol Pot bandits and their ilk, guilty of the extermination of three million Kampucheans, causes wrath and resentment of the progressively-minded people in South-East Asia and the world over, the minister said.

Provocations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea are doomed to failure. The earnest of this is the spirited solidarity of the countries of Indochina, fraternal support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Hun Sen emphasised.

NEW ZEALAND'S CALL FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE VIEWED

Kharkov Analyzes Proposal

LD151322 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes:

The Labour Government of New Zealand comes out in favour of creating a zone free from nuclear weapons in the southern Pacific. As David Lange, prime minister of New Zealand, stated in a New Zealand radio interview on Tuesday, the government will make a proposal on this score to other states at the forthcoming regional forum which is to be held on August 27-28. Fourteen countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji, will be represented at the forum.

Earlier, in an interview with U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine, Mr Lange explained that nuclear weapons should not be used, deployed, or stored in such a zone.

The question of a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific was given a new impulse after the convincing victory which the Labour Party of New Zealand won at the July parliamentary election.

The David Lange government has already repeatedly stated that it will undeviatingly carry out the Labour Party's pre-election promises as to banning foreign ships with nuclear weapons from entering New Zealand ports and coastal waters. The government emphasizes that such a decision meets the interests of the country's security, for such calls may turn New Zealand into a target in the event of outbreak of a conflict.

The New Zealand Labour Government's determination to act from the position of common sense in defending its sovereignty and in ensuring national independence has given rise to exasperation in Washington which seeks to draw Canberra into putting pressure on Wellington. In so doing, Washington tries to activate the mechanism of the ANZUS military bloc -- this product of U.S. imperial ambitions in the region.

However, it can be stated already now that an overwhelming majority of countries in the southern Pacific hold a favourable view of the New Zealand initiative. This has been stated, in particular, in parliament recently by the prime minister of Papua New Guinea. Fiji expresses a similar point of view. In Australia, the actions of the public in a demand for a ban on U.S. nuclear ships' visits and for the wind-up of U.S. bases also gain in scope.

The striving of the states of the southern Pacific to rid their peoples of the threat of finding themselves involved in a possible nuclear conflict deserve every support. The Soviet Union favours the idea and intends to promote its implementation, since the primary goal of Soviet foreign policy is to avert the threat of a thermonuclear war.

TASS Notes Appeal

LD161616 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 16 TASS -- The Labour Government of New Zealand headed by David Lange has urged the countries of the southern part of the Pacific to create a "nuclear-free zone" in that region. This appeal is contained in the policy statement by the Cabinet on the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament session after the general elections on July 14. The Labour Party has won the elections in New Zealand by a majority vote. An overwhelming majority of the electorate has supported the commitment of the Labour Party to ban the calls at the ports of New Zealand of U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board and also declare the country's territorial waters to be a nuclear-free zone.

In its parliamentary statement, the Labour cabinet has again reaffirmed its adherence to this policy. The government has stressed that it will center its efforts on creating a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific. Together with our neighbours, the document says, we will strive to ensure that that area be free from nuclear weapons.

Nuclear weapons constitute the main threat to the security of New Zealand and of any other country, the statement stresses. Therefore, the government will demonstrate its attention to this crucial problem both at the regional and international level. The D. Lange cabinet pointed out that New Zealand intends to continue contributing towards concluding a treaty on complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and also towards a considerable cut in the existing nuclear arsenals.

As the AP agency points out, Prime Minister D. Lange has already prohibited the calls of American ships with nuclear weapons on board at the ports of New Zealand. Explaining this decision, he said that the U.S. naval ships would turn New Zealand into a target if an armed conflict broke out.

The wide public circles of New Zealand and of other Asian and Pacific countries support the policy of the Labour Party. At the same time, the policy of the Lange government causes open discontent in Washington, which sees in it an obstacle in the way of implementing its aggressive nuclear strategy in that part of the world. Washington has not given up its attempts at making New Zealand renounce its decisions. Now taking part in the campaign of pressure on the Labour government are President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and other high-ranking officials of the United States Administration.

'IMPORTANT' AUSTRALIAN AIR BASE BEING CONSTRUCTED

LD162002 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Canberra August 16 TASS -- The military command of Australia is preparing to plot a new important facility on the operations maps -- a Tindall Air Force base the construction of which is in full progress. It will be fully brought into operation by 1988. The base will cost the taxpayers 167 million dollars. The air base is to receive FA-18 fighter planes as well as reconnaissance and other aircraft.

In the opinion of the local press, prepared for Tindall is the role of a support point for U.S. B-52 strategic bombers with nuclear weapons on board which are now using the airfield of the city of Darwin for intermediate landings. The U.S. military now conduct electronic and space reconnaissance from bases on Australian soil and provide wide navigational support for nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. A communications station near Melbourne was recently added to the long list of U.S. secret facilities. Data for the guidance of "Tomahawk" cruise missiles, which ships and submarines of the U.S. Navy are now being provided with, will be transmitted through it.

ROMANIAN PRESS DOES NOT REPORT TASS STATEMENT

LD161635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpts] THE BALTIMORE SUN notes that Reagan's irresponsible remarks have provoked a storm of indignation in the world, including in Western Europe, where many people see the President's nuclear joke as a frightening revelation of the attitudes of a man who has his finger on the nuclear button.

The newspapers of the socialist countries have published in full or given detailed accounts of the TASS statement on the cynical remark of the U.S. President on bombing the Soviet Union. The Romanian press does not report the TASS statement.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of the GDR stresses that the U.S. President's provocative remark has roused a wave of indignation in the world. Reagan's stunt shows the whole irresponsibility and adventurism of those who are at the helm of U.S. politics.

BCP PAPER HAILS CHERNENKO CALL FOR DIALOGUE

PM161020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Time To Switch From Words to Deeds"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug -- In today's international situation, complicated by the reckless foreign policy course followed by the Reagan administration, the answer by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the appeal by Irish public figure S. MacBride fully corresponds with the people's aspirations for lasting peace all over the world, the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO emphasizes in a commentary.

The Soviet leader declared with the utmost clarity that the USSR would like to maintain good relations with the United States. But the corresponding desire must be shown by both sides. And this is essentially the heart of the matter, the newspaper points out. The United States must finally switch from words to specific deeds and stop acting contrary to its assurances.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union has put forward a number of new initiatives and proposals that open the way to a constructive and just dialogue with the United States and its allies, Washington is unwilling to talk. Furthermore, the U.S. Administration continues to whip up the arms race at increasing speed, to build up monstrous arsenals of nuclear weapons, and to strive to turn outer space into an arena for wars.

It is clear to every sensible person that the position-of-strength policy toward the USSR and the desire to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union are nothing but illusions. Talks will have to start sooner or later, because the alternative way -- the way of confrontation, along which the incumbent administration is leading the United States -- means suicide. Delaying the talks may have dangerous consequences for all mankind. This is why the USSR's desire for equal and constructive dialogue is unanimously supported by all fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces on the planet, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes.

FRG MINISTER WINDELEN PROMOTES REVANCHIST FEELING

PM161350 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 3

[I. Maslov article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Mr Windelen's Second Job" -- paragraph two is dropped in Second Edition]

[Text] (TASS) -- In the West German Government, Heinrich Windelen occupies a post entitled minister for "inner-German relations." However, if one looks at his record and especially at his recent statements, it is clear that he has made propagandizing revanchism in the FRG his main task. But not only propagandizing it. Windelen has taken on the "guardianship" of the revanchist "Landsmannschaften." Back in 1969, he headed the short-lived Ministry of Displaced Persons, that is, the government department dealing directly with the affairs of the "eternal yesterday's men." As the weekly DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG-TAT wrote, this figure has always been "famed for his close ties with revanchists."

It was on his insistence that "documentation" was once concocted "about certain crimes by Russians and Poles against German exiles" -- a squalid libel in which a monstrously cynical attempt was made to pin the blame for crimes during World War II, not on the Hitlerite aggressors, but on the victims of that aggression.

When the right-wing conservative Kohl-Genscher government came to power on the Rhine in March 1983, Windelen obtained complete freedom for his revanchist activity. He does not miss a single major rally of the "league of exiles," the "Landsmannschaft of Germans from East Prussia," and other "Landsmannschaften," and delivers speeches to them whose content leaves no doubt as to whom the minister is defending and in what direction he is intending to act.

Here are just a few samples of his statements: "We must achieve German unity"; "We must revive the 'German Reich in its 1937 borders'"; "We must win the young generation over to our side in order to implement the reunification of Germany with its help." "I think that it is a very important task to inform our young people about what Germany is.... I want to make this task one of the main avenues of my work. Only with the support of the rising generation will we be able to achieve a united and free Germany by means of free self-determination."

It is clear even from these statements what Windelen wants: not to normalize relations between the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, but to absorb the first worker-peasant state on German soil and recarve the postwar borders. Does not all this contravene the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries and the Helsinki Final Act? However, for some reason the powers that be on the Rhine do not rebuff Windelen. Surely they do not thereby intend to hint that they are in solidarity with the revanchist ideas of the minister for "inner-German relations"?

PAP HITS REVANCHIST ARTICLE IN FRG PARTY PAPER

LD161227 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw August 16 TASS -- Bonn officials who stint no soothing words and assurances of their faithful adherence to the treaties concluded with socialist countries in the seventies, nevertheless support certain circles in West Germany interested in a revision of political realities in Europe, including state frontiers, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY says in its commentary.

Thus, the official organ of the ruling Christian Democratic Party in the FRG has kindly thrown its columns open to Herbert Czaja, the leader of the expellees' union, a revanchist organisation, who rudely attacked the socialist countries.

Placing reliance on the FRG's economic strength and its positions in NATO, he openly demanded that Bonn's economic cooperation with the socialist countries, Poland in particular, should be made dependent on the fulfillment by them of purely revanchist demands.

This revanchist impudently stated that it was necessary to put on Poland economic and financial pressure to force it to accept terms favourable to the FRG. He went to such lengths as to demand of Poland that it recognise Bonn's right to Polish western lands. Does it not look like a new version of Reagan's policy of blackmail and threats? The news agency asks. Yet the Bonn authorities have not dissociated themselves from the pronouncements of this overweening revanchist.

So Herr M. Czaja and those of his ilk have failed to learn anything. They refuse to see that the sovereign socialist states resolutely reject any attempts to interfere in their internal affairs and sternly condemn revanchism which jeopardizes the cause of peace and cooperation, the commentary says.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES CHANGES IN FRENCH CABINET

PM161447 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 August in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 2,400-word article by A. Krivopalov under the heading "Paris: The New Season." The article begins:

"The new political sensation in Paris was the recent announcement that the session of the Socialist Party [PS] Executive Committee has been deferred. It is vacation time in France, but it is by no means a case of it being difficult to bring together people who have left for different resorts. Political scientists well acquainted with the PS' internal life assert that differences within the socialist circles appear obviously behind this decision. For instance, L'HUMANITE believes that the program for the new French Government's activity submitted by L. Fabius 'has caused a certain perplexity' among PS figures.

"The recent changing of the guard on the Seine -- the resignation of P. Mauroy and the formation of L. Fabius' cabinet -- cannot be understood without a digression into the past. Much has been written and spoken about how, at the first stage of its activity, P. Mauroy's government implemented, primarily at the Communists' demand, a series of measures that were positively welcomed by all progressive forces and the broad mass of working people.

"They included the expansion of the state sector in industry at the expense of the biggest monopolies, a certain improvement in the situation of the poorest strata of the population, decentralization, which expanded the rights and powers of the local organs of power, and an attempt to enable representatives of the working class to play some part in the management of enterprises. On all avenues of the left-wing coalition government's activity, the Communists sought to implement as fully and vigorously as possible the laws adopted and the accord with the PS. The French Communist Party [PCF] urged the socialists to resolutely resist the omnipotence of the money bag and not to suspend but, on the contrary, to develop the offensive on big capital in the interests of the working masses and social justice."

Krivopalov goes on to discuss the counteroffensive from the "big bourgeoisie" and to note that "as a result of economic troubles and a social policy greatly at variance with the working people's interests, mutual relations within the government coalition of left-wing parties reached a high degree of tension." Having mentioned the devaluation of the franc and the introduction of the economic stringency program by the government and the "dissatisfaction" with the government's policy expressed at the municipal and European Parliamentary elections, Krivopalov continues:

"Great damage was caused to the left-wing forces by the proclamation of the 'economic stringency' course which could only serve the interests of big capital. The cutback of whole sectors of industry like coal mining, metallurgy, and ship building for the sake of 'profitability' intensified the growth of unemployment. But this measure was welcomed with approval by the 'bosses' who had long been seeking the 'modernization' of the economy at the working people's expense.

"The French voters, who in 1981 had been persuaded that they should choose between the 'socialist plan' and the 'economic austerity' policy pursued by R. Barre, the prime minister under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, have ultimately felt the pressure of the selfsame practice -- merely in its 'left-wing' verbal formulation.

"The creation of the cabinet headed by L. Fabius was new confirmation of the fact that the PS leadership is in fact refusing to fulfill its own program. 'Under these conditions,' says the PCF Central Committee statement on its refusal to take part in this cabinet, 'we believe that we have no moral right to allow millions of women, men, and young people, suffering from disappointment and tormented by anxiety, to continue to believe that we will be able, by remaining in the new government, to respond to their aspirations. We refuse to deceive them and ourselves.'

"Political observers in Paris recall that while he was still president, V. Giscard d'Estaing nurtured the idea of creating a centrist government under the leadership of the right-wing forces. He cherished the idea that, having isolated the Communist Party from the other left-wing forces, he would sharply reduce the number of those voting for its representatives."

Krivopalov then discusses how "the bourgeois parties are preparing to step up their onslaught against Mitterrand's administration" and argues that the proposed vote on the introduction of referendums on national issues was merely a maneuver designed to distract attention from "real problems."

The article then turns to the Fabius government's foreign policy, noting that Fabius has assured deputies "that official Paris' foreign policy line, some aspects of which, let us note, have been seriously criticized by the Communists, will remain unchanged." Krivopalov comments on the "special delight expressed in the FRG" at the idea of creating a Bonn-Paris military-political axis and asserts that France's contribution to the solution of disarmament issues "could be greater if France were to act vigorously and independently in the international arena for the sake of curbing the arms race and strengthening peace and security for all countries." He concludes:

"As is well known, the Communist deputies abstained from the vote of confidence in the new government after the discussion of its program in the National Assembly. PCF faction leader A. Lajoinie warned that the continuation of the policy of 'economic stringency' will lead to the defeat of the alliance of left-wing forces. He also stressed that Fabius has failed to give a positive and satisfactory reply to the proposals put forward by the Communist Party.

"When one of the ministers in P. Mauroy's cabinet was asked at a recent meeting with journalists what distinguished the economic line of the socialist government from, for instance, the policy of the British Conservatives, his reply prompted THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to observe ironically: This policy is a kind of 'soft Thatcherism.' Many people in Paris are inclined to believe that the logic of events may soon lead to a change in this 'formulation' -- instead of being 'soft,' French 'Thatcherism' will become even tougher."

U.S. SEEKING DOMINATION THROUGH TRADE SANCTIONS

NATO Allies Main Victim

LD161704 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov writes:

The main victims of Washington's economic war against the socialist states are its West European NATO allies. Similarly, they may become the first victims of a "limited" nuclear warfare planned by the Pentagon. This statement in the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT mirrors the growing concern of the FRG public over the restrictions forced by Washington on Western Europe, whose main aim is to weaken the West European rivals of the USA and undermine their mutually beneficial ties with the socialist countries.

"Washington began exerting particularly strong pressure in this field on its allies after President Reagan initiated the policy of direct confrontation against the USSR and the other socialist states," the DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG -- TAT weekly points out. The newspaper recalls Reagan's attempts at frustrating the large-scale supply of large diameter pipers to the USSR in exchange for the supply of Soviet natural gas to Western Europe. After the failure of these attempts, the list of goods, which the West European countries and Japan are prohibited to export to the CMEA member states, was considerably increased in answer to Washington's demand. The limitation of their trade with the socialist countries is detrimental first and foremost, to the West European countries themselves, as it weakens them as competitors of the United States.

Washington has, however, not confined itself to these measures and dealt a blow directly to its rival-allies. According to the press reports, an order has been prepared in the capital of the United States on a sharp limitation of American technology exports to the NATO West European countries under the false pretext that the United States wishes to prevent a "leakage of secret technology" to the socialist countries. The real motive behind that, as the DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG -- TAT stresses, is the wish of the United States to "consolidate its technological supremacy over Western Europe and weaken it as an economic rival".

These actions by Washington have caused indignation among the business circles of the FRG. The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, which is close to these circles, urges the FRG Government to take counter-measures, in particular prohibit the West European firms to comply with Washington's instructions on the restriction of exports to the CMEA member countries.

New Round of Pressure

LD161538 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliiy Kharkov writes:

A governmental report has been made public in Washington. From the report it is clear that the United States seeks from Britain a rise in its share of expenditures linked with the program of deployment and maintenance of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. The authors of the report believe that British expenditures for the purpose are insufficient and insist on Britain's broader contribution. As is reported today by the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH, referring to that document, Washington demands that the British Government should do that through granting tax benefits to the American military personnel in Britain.

This is what subordination to American demands brings to Britain, just as to the other NATO member-countries, who granted their territory for American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Those countries sacrificed their security, having turned into U.S. nuclear hostages.

And now they are made to pay for that, putting, by the demand from over the seas, an exorbitantly heavy load on their national economy.

This reflects like in a mirror Washington's approach to relations with its NATO allies and Japan. "Allied solidarity" that the Reagan administration speaks much about is a screen bound to cover up this imperial stand.

Really, in whatever sphere of relations, one obviously sees Washington's striving to take dominant positions, to impose its will, to dictate its terms to the allies. Now the Reagan administration has begun yet another round of unprecedented pressure on West European countries and Japan in a bid to make them toughen control and sanctions in the sphere of trade with socialist states.

Through the Cocom -- the consultative group cooperation committee (the committee for control over exports to socialist countries), Washington last month imposed restrictions on the sale of some types of technology. But that seemed not enough for the Reagan administration. And now they in Washington think of changing the law on control over exports in such a way as to punish firms exporting such technology. Since many West European firms are linked with American companies with licence agreements, it can easily be imagined what serious consequences that would lead to.

It is not accidental that new punitive steps of the Reagan administration gave rise to a storm of indignation in Western Europe and Japan. The West German Minister of Economics Martin Baugemann, for instance, warned that his country "would not tolerate" a new toughening of control over trade with the East.

In a bid to get the dominant position in the world for the United States the Reagan administration does not want to heed the interests of other states, including American closest allies.

PRAVDA NOTES GREEK PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

PM161034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Greek Communists in the USSR"]

[Text] A Greek Communist Party [KKE] delegation headed by T. Vlachos was in the Soviet Union 6-13 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and in accordance with the plan for interparty relations. The Greek comrades had meetings and talks at the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and visited several education establishments in Moscow and the "Iskorka" Young Pioneer Camp near Moscow.

The KKE delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department.

KUNA: USSR SEEKS SAUDI MIDEAST PROPOSAL SUPPORT

LD161405 Kuwait KUNA in English 1242 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] London, Aug 16 (KUNA) -- Fresh official contacts have been made between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia in the last few days in which Moscow was seeking Riyadh's support for its peace plan for the Middle East, a London-based Arabic publication has reported.

AT-TADAMON news-magazine would not reveal, in its edition to be published this Saturday, any further details about these exchanges, but it recalled that this development came only a few months after the Saudi ambassador to Britain met his Soviet counterpart to deliver an official Saudi request for Moscow to support the GCC draft resolution to the Security Council about Iranian attacks against tankers in the Gulf.

IRAQI CP BACKS SOVIET MIDEAST PROPOSALS

PM160856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Way Toward a Settlement"]

[Text] Damascus, 14 Aug -- The Soviet proposals for a Near East settlement accord with the interests of all Arab peoples. The USSR's new initiative is a further development of previous Soviet proposals and proves the sincere desire of the land of the soviets for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in this explosive region, a statement by the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee Politburo published here says.

The Soviet Union's proposal that an international conference on the Near East be convened under UN auspices, the document notes, is the only correct way toward a comprehensive settlement.

The attempts by reactionary forces to cast doubts on the Soviet proposals, the statement emphasizes, signify nothing but support for the Camp David separate deal, the so-called "Reagan plan" for the Near East, and other U.S. and Israeli plans that run counter to the Arab interests.

The Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee Politburo statement points out that the USSR's new initiative, which confirms its invariable principled stance regarding the Near East problem, offers a real basis for ensuring peace in the region.

PRAVDA NOTES EGYPTIAN-IRAQI TALKS IN CAIRO

PM161550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For Talks in Cairo"]

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug -- T. 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has arrived here at the invitation of Egyptian Prime Minister K.H. 'Ali. According to MENA reports, he will conduct talks with Egyptian leaders on the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf, as well as on questions of the development of Egyptian-Iraqi bilateral relations. The main item on the agenda of the talks will be the continuing Iran-Iraq armed conflict and the efforts being made to settle it. T. 'Aziz noted in a statement on his arrival in Cairo that his visit is part of the expansion of Egyptian-Iraqi ties in all spheres and the regular exchange of opinions on different questions.

ISRAEL BOMBS SETTLEMENT AL-BIQA' VALLEY

LD161639 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beirut August 16 TASS -- Israeli war planes today subjected to barbarous bombing the Lebanese settlement Ar-Rawdah in the northern part of the Al-Biqa' Valley.

This is the second bandit raid made by aggressors on the territory of sovereign Lebanon this month. Early in August Israeli combat helicopters and warships subjected to bombing and bombardment the Lebanese territory near Tripoli.

By its criminal actions Tel Aviv is trying to intimidate the Lebanese, to frustrate the process of national reconciliation that began in Lebanon.

ISRAELI TROOPS SEAL OFF, SEARCH LEBANESE AREA

LD160932 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beirut August 16 TASS -- According to reports coming in, the Israeli invaders sealed off on Wednesday five rural communities near Tyre. Punitive troops are carrying out wholesale searches and interrogations under the pretext of fighting the guerrillas. Many arrests have been made. The invaders present to locals stereotype charges of "disobeying the Israeli military authorities."

PALESTINIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM161040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] A group of Palestinian Communist Party workers headed by S. an-Najjab, member of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, has been in the USSR on a brief working visit.

The Palestinian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's activity to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and with the Soviet people's life and were received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

PM161042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Appraisal"]

[Text] Harare, 14 Aug -- A CPSU delegation consisting of M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and A.Yu. Urnov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee International Department yesterday visited the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) Central Committee's headquarters, where a meeting with S. Muzenda, party vice president and second secretary of the Politburo, took place.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, M.A. Ponomarev presented the ZANU-PF Central Committee with a library of political literature, including V.I. Lenin's "Complete Collected Works," as well as movie equipment and documentary movies.

S. Muzenda noted that the gift of the literature, works by K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, will serve to educate the party's ideological cadres. He declared that the Republic of Zimbabwe, having chosen the path of socialist development, highly values the experience and paractice of the countries of victorious socialism. He expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee to the congress. We are convinced that our friendly relations will develop further. S. Muzenda stressed.

The CPSU delegation also met with N. Shamuyarira, secretary of the ZANU-PF Politburo for information and propaganda matters. A useful exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest took place during the friendly talk.

The CPSU delegation left for home yesterday.

Delegation Returns

PM161051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, returned to Moscow from Harare on 14 August after taking part in the Second Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front Congress.

AMAZON RIVER SURVEY -- Moscow August 16 TASS -- Soviet oceanologists have received an invitation from the Government of Brazil to carry on survey in the area of the Amazon River, the world's biggest. A TASS correspondent was told about it by Aleksandr Yanshin, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 16 Aug 84 LD]

PRAVDA REPORTS KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM161421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents G. Kasenov and A. Petrushov: "Establishing a Business-like Approach. From the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- Yesterday's Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum discussed the tasks of the republic's Communists to further improve the style and methods of party work and step up working people's efforts to fulfill the tasks of the current year and the 5-year plan in light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko's instructions and recommendations. D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum.

Since the 26th CPSU Congress, he said, the republican party organization has done a great deal to improve the style, forms, and methods of party work, increase Communists' activeness, and strengthen ties with the masses. Party committees' purposeful organizational and political work is having a beneficial effect on the results of economic activity.

Industrial output has increased considerably in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The rural working people have achieved considerable success. In the past 3 years they have sold 2.5 billion poods [one pood is approximately 36.11 pounds] of grain to the state and ensured an increase in the production and procurements of rice, corn, millet, grapes, melon crops, fruit, and berries. Purchases of meat, milk, eggs, and wool have increased. The plenum participants saw the achievements as the foundation of fruitful work in the future, and they conducted a searching analysis of existing shortcomings.

Despite the positive changes in industry overall, the speakers noted, there are laggard enterprises in nearly every oblast. The power industry is still having its problems. The railroads, especially the Alma-Ata Railroad, are not running as smoothly as they should. Failure to meet contractual commitments is a frequent occurrence.

Serious complaints were made at the plenum against the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy and Food Industries, Fruit and Vegetable and Fish Industries (Ministers A. Alybayev, B. Tymbayev, Ye. Dzherembayev, and K. Sarzhanov). A number of enterprises in these sectors are regularly failing to fulfill plans despite the state's investment of considerable funds in their development.

According to the speakers, these and other abnormal phenomena are due to the unsuitable work style of the aforementioned ministries and departments of the relevant party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, the inertia of people's control groups and the wait-and-see, at times, diffident attitude of the media. Effort is often wasted on speechifying and talking for talking's sake, on collecting all manner of data and writing orders and homilies. In the Construction Materials Industry (Minister B. Parimbetov) production equipment is standing idle at one-third of the enterprises. Supplies of cement, bricks, and precast ferroconcrete have fallen short of the plan, yet the sector's leaders are constantly reporting the "extensive development of socialist competition" and are trying to use party committees as "fixers." The practice of amending plans and targets, which directly harms people's education as well as the economy, has not yet been eradicated.

The republic's Light Industry Ministry (Minister V. Ibragimov) has reduced the targets for its subordinate organizations on 75 occasions, where the output of existing capacities is low. For this reason alone, consumer goods worth more than R30 million were not delivered.

The main speaker and those who contributed to the debate devoted much attention to agricultural problems. The leaders of Kustanay, Karaganda, Kokchetavo, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts were heavily criticized for the failure to fulfill plans for livestock and poultry procurements. There has been a fall in the number of sheep in North Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, Semipalatinsk, and Turgay Oblasts. The scourge of many farms is livestock diseases and murrain and excessive expenditure on so-called intrafarm needs. The livestock raising feed base is still poor, but some leaders, instead of making a constant effort to strengthen it, keep on asking for feed from state resources. There was a critical examination of the state of affairs in capital construction, in transport, and in the sphere of consumer, trade, and medical services.

There was vociferous criticism of some party committees whose work style falls short of modern requirements. An example was cited: Kzyl-Orda Obkom (Obkom First Secretary T. Yesetov) has made many decisions on rural construction, none of which has been carried out.

It was noted at the plenum that monitoring of execution remains the weakest link in party work. During the past 3 years Glubokovskiy Raykom (Raykom First Secretary S. Mamontov) has made 1,644 decisions on "everything under the sun." The Bureau examines as many as 50 items a session, and to what effect? As far as that is concerned, the rayon is by no means the worst in East Kazakhstan Oblast, yet every year its indicators are falling.

There are many omissions in the work of Dzhezkazgan Obkom (Obkom First Secretary N. Davydov). The Zhayremskiy Mining and Enrichment Combine is being constructed in the oblast, but the shock construction project is in a state of confusion. An alarming situation has developed, but neither the party obkom nor the Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry (Minister S. Takezhanov) is bothered. There are many shortcomings there in the leadership of trade, cultural and consumer services, and so forth.

Sometimes a genuine issue can lose its edge and get lost at staff and commission sessions and in the flood of decisions and resolutions. In May along Lugovskiy Raykom, Dzhambul Oblast (Raykom First Secretary B. Starodubtsev), set up the following staffs: on feed, on the cultivation of grain and industrial crops, on sheep shearing and even on...the milking of goats. An abundance of staffs, but to what end? The raykom apparatus itself is in a considerable mess. The second secretary was dismissed for abusing his official position. The chairman of the rayon party control committee was removed. In this 3-year period more than one-half of the leading personnel in the rayon were replaced. The plenum analyzed in detail the practice of selection, placement, and education of cadres. There are still many flaws in this area. By no means every person elected to a leading party organ justifies the trust placed in him; some working people, when they take up important positions, lose their former modesty, become haughty and conceited, and surround themselves with toadies and self-seeking types. Gross violations were discovered recently in the monitoring of dachas and garden plots. The violators of the established procedures included deputy ministers and deputy chairmen of state committees and chiefs of administrations and sections. The deputy chairmen of the Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Gorispolkoms were on the list, and naturally, they have all been brought to task.

One very important Leninist demand as far as party leaders are concerned is to be as attentive as possible to working people's needs and requirements and permit not even the slightest relaxation of face-to-face contacts with them. Do people always remember this? Unfortunately, not always. Aktyubinsk Obkom (Obkom First Secretary V. Liventsov) was mentioned in this context. Even the most alarming signs go unheeded; for instance, dozens of complaints came in from workers and employees at the Zhabasakskiy Sovkhoz, but neither the raykom nor the obkom took any steps. It was only after the republic's Communist Party Central Committee intervened that the former director of the farm, Kuntuganov, was expelled from the party and criminal proceedings were instituted by the Prosecutor's Office.

The plenum examined a number of other important matters relating to improvement of the style and methods of party work. Firm confidence was expressed that party committees and all the republic's Communists, fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, will constantly increase cadres' responsibility for their work, strengthen socialist discipline, and seek to achieve more.

Plenum Speakers Noted

LD161052 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1410 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The 14th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was held on 10 August 1984. The plenum heard and discussed a report by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, on the further improvement of the style and methods of party work and the stepping-up of the efforts of the republic's working people to fulfill the tasks of the current year and the 5-year plan in CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate: Iksanov, first secretary of the Uralsk Obkom; Milkin, first secretary of East Kazakhstan Obkom; Kunayshev, first secretary of Kokchetav Obkom; Yerpilov, first secretary of Pavlodar Obkom; Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Ata Obkom; Demindenko, first secretary of Kustanay Obkom; Kubashev, first secretary of Semipalatinsk Obkom; Liventsov, first secretary of Aktyubinsk Obkom; Stepanov, first secretary of North Kazakhstan Obkom; Tynybayev, first secretary of Taldy-Kurgan Obkom; Morozov, first secretary of Tselinograd Obkom; Auyelbekov, first secretary of Turgay Obkom; (Goryaynov) phosphor handler at the Chinkent Phosphor Production Association; Yesetov, first secretary of Kzyl-Orda Obkom; Davydov, first secretary of Dzhezkazgan Obkom; Inkarbayev, chairman of Karaganda Oblast Executive Committee; Motoriko, minister of agriculture of the Kazakh SSR; (Tolybayeva) party committee secretary of the Kzyltu Plastics Processing Production Association; Kadyrbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council; (Pashko), first secretary of Burlinskiy Raykom in Uralsk Oblast; and Dyachenko, second secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum noted that the utmost improvement in the style and methods of organizational and political work among the masses and in party management of the economy and culture in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the advice, instructions, and recommendations of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was a most important task of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations.

The plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee expressed firm confidence that, in persistently raising the effectiveness of its organizational and political activities, the republic party organization would ensure that national economic plans and socialist pledges for the current year, and the 5-year plan as a whole, are unconditionally fulfilled and usher in the 27th CPSU Congress with fresh successes in all areas of communist construction. The plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee adopted a decision on the question under discussion, which is being published in the press.

The plenum examined organizational questions. It released Comrade Yazov from the duties of member of the Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work. The plenum released Comrade Dzhienbayev from the duties of candidate member of the Central Committee Bureau in connection with his retirement on pension. At this point, the plenum concluded its work. (Mishchenko) sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee organizational party work department, took part in the work of the plenum.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES OBLAST AKTIV MEETING

LD161458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Harvesting is in full swing in the fields of Uralsk Oblast. Having placed their main stakes on progressive methods of labor organization and use of technology, machine operators have stated their intention to clear the bread grain grown in difficult weather conditions in a short time and without wastage. At the same time, feed procurement has entered its final phase. Toilers in the neighboring Aktyubinsk Oblast are already raising the tempo of harvesting, strengthening the feed base, and increasing the yield of the cultivated land. This was noted at meetings of the party economic aktiv held on 15 August in Uralsk and 16 August in Aktyubinsk. Those who spoke emphasized that harvest-transport complexes and detachments are performing better than last year. Idle time of harvesters has been reduced to a minimum. However, there have been shortcomings and omission in work organizations. At a number of farms the rate of harvesting has been low, the possibilities for ensuring (?substantial) wintering of cattle are not being fully utilized, and more attention must be given to autumn plowing and seed cleaning, sowing of winter crops, irrigation, and watering of pastures.

The participants in the meeting analyzed the state of affairs in industry, capital construction and transport.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the aktiv meetings. He visited a number of industrial enterprises and building sites in Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts, inspected the fields of some collective and state farms, and chatted with workers, collective farmers, party, administrative, trade-union and Komsomol employees.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR MINISTERS' MEETING

PM170757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium at its 13 August session examined topical problems of economic and cultural building.

Reports were heard and discussed on the progress of agricultural work and additional measures to increase the production and purchase of agricultural output on RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1984, on the organizational work of the RSFSR Ministry of Education and the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education to implement the Main Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools, and on serious shortcomings in trade in timber and construction materials.

The presidium also examined other questions and adopted relevant decisions.

The session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA VIEWS WORK WITH GEORGIAN PEOPLE'S LETTERS

PM161521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents V. Grishin and G. Lebanidze article under the rubric "Party Life: Work With Letters": "From Quest to Experience"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- Facing Up To Life

With great interest, preparations were being made for a routine party aktiv meeting in Georgia. It was to discuss enhancing cadre responsibility for the timely and attentive examination of working people's letters.

Nothing new, you might think. During last year alone the republic Communist party Central Committee discussed 15 questions connected with letters and the reception of citizens. The practice of work with mail has been studied in 31 party committees and 120 primary organizations, and more than 100 information notes have been prepared. All this has been described widely in the mass media and at seminars.

However, is everything actually so good? Not everything, of course. There are still many instances where people's complaints are treated formally and their legitimate requests are groundlessly denied. Red tape and bureaucracy have not been eliminated.

But it is also true that the responsibility of cadres for this important sector of party life is being enhanced day by day, and a persistent search is being made for new forms of work with citizens' written and verbal communications. But do innovations strike root everywhere? Why do few complaints come from some rayons, and a lot from others? Is it possible to dispense with them altogether and not end up with conflicts? It was for the purpose of exchanging opinions and obtaining answers to these and other questions that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee convened their meeting.

In order to ensure a more lively and interesting discussion, the prepared report was circulated in advance to party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. There, the majority of the elected party aktiv and local ispolkom workers were familiarized with it. Approximately 800 remarks and suggestions were made and reported in detail to meeting participants.

We have not set ourselves the aim of giving a report on that meeting. Conversations with its participants and meetings in party raykoms have suggested that it will be more useful to speak about the search itself, about fragments of the accumulated experience.

Systematicness, Comprehensiveness

Since the adoption of the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution on Tbilisi Gorkom the republic party organization has done great work against formalism, ostentation, and avoidance of life's acute problems, and for real unity of word and deed. It has been centered on questions of strengthening ties with the masses and the ability to heed their voice.

"The period since then," E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, said in conversation with us, "has been an important stage in the development of a systematic and comprehensive approach to work with letters. Systematicness has been expressed in the fact that the means and methods of party committees' activity in this direction have been substantially enriched. When we speak about a comprehensive approach, what we mean is that all this work should be built on the basis of the coordinated efforts of party, soviet, and trade union organs and economic leaders. The significant changes in the republic's economic and social life, which received a positive evaluation in the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the Work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee in Improving the Management System, Raising the Standard of Economic Work, and Making Rational Use of Resources,' have been brought about to a considerable extent by more thoughtful work with letters. All innovations and experiments are based on an attentive study of the opinions of specialists, workers, kolkhoz members, and scientists."

Systematicness, comprehensiveness...This is probably manifested, above all, in the scale of the questions touched on in letters and praised by the party committee. There are many examples of this.

The advice and suggestions proffered in working people's letters have prompted the resolution of such important problems for the republic as the revival of a number of mountainous rayons, the opening up of Georgia's Udabno virgin lands, and the construction of many roads, livestock farms, and sociocultural centers. Mail from various localities has drawn attention to the experience of Tbilisi party organization in creating an urban system of product quality control, to that of the Poti organization in improving economic and social planning, and that of the Abasha organization in directing agriculture production.

Letters also frequently serve as a means of getting to know people's sentiments in greater depth, and studying public opinion on any specific question.

At the very beginning of the summer, both city and rural working people began complaining about high prices in the kolkhoz market. "Why must a private plot outstrip the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, say, in growing greens?" they asked in letters. The public opinion study center operating under the republic Communist Party Central Committee responded at once to the signal. It asked the population for its views on the factors influencing the market prices situation. Their letters said that these are the factors: the limited range and low quality of products offered by enterprises to state and cooperative trade; deception of consumers; and the lack of a resolute struggle against speculators. An analysis of the poll questionnaires and the numerous suggestions helped the republic Supreme Soviet and government to elaborate specific measures.

Systematicness and comprehensiveness also presuppose consistent and all-embracing work to eliminate existing shortcomings. Today the reasons for high market prices for vegetables and fruits have been thoughtfully investigated, and letters have already been suggesting a new problem.

In the resort zone, they have reported, a certain section of the population is engaged in moneygrubbing: they rent accommodation to nonorganized vacationers at speculative prices, not the legally established prices. A team of responsible workers traveled to the place and met with vacationers. They also talked with apartment owners and consulted the local party and soviet aktiv, taking every opinion and view into account. Of course, it is impossible to resolve all questions immediately, but the situation is being rectified. A Georgian Communist Party Central Committee decision approved Gagra Gorkom's proposal to conduct an experiment in further improving the management of resort services for working people. The Republic Council of Ministers approved a corresponding statute on that association [polozheniye ob etom obyedinenii]. It provides, in particular, for the renting of accommodation to be entrusted to the gorispolkom.

Principledness in evaluating the unworthy conduct of officials and publicity in resolving even the most acute cases -- this, too, is a line which is pursued rigorously, showing leniency toward no one. This was the case, for example, with N. Buchukuri, former first secretary of Signakhskiy Raykom, whose fault it was that large-scale thefts and abuses occurred in the rayon. There is no denying that this was a big blot on the rayon party organization! Buchukuri was expelled from the party and put on trial. V. Kharebava, general director of the "Kutaiskiy Avtomobilnyy Zavod" Production Association, was also dismissed from his post for overreporting and deception, removed from Kutaisi Gorkom Bureau, and stripped of his title of deputy of the republic Supreme Soviet; other examples could also be cited. In work with cadres, party committees constantly remind them that a leader has extensive powers and rights, but his responsibility is still greater. Nothing can be more shameful for him than to abuse his high position and break the law.

The regular holding of open letter days, the introduction in all party committee (including the Central Committee) of a daily schedule for secretaries and section chiefs personally to receive visitors and extramural receptions of the population directly in labor collectives and at places of residence, a unified system of monitoring complaints sent in for investigation and of critical press articles in response to letters -- this is an incomplete list of the new forms of work with people's requests and complaints which have become established here in recent years.

The number of letters to republic establishments has stabilized over the past 2 years. A positive fact. However, by virtue of the fact that the party apparatus has begun tackling this work in greater depth, during the same period the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has received far more letters than before, while all other republic organizations have received considerably fewer. Is this good or bad? Obviously, there cannot be a simple answer here. Or take labor conflicts. People also write about them more frequently to the Central Committee than to the Trade Union Council. And twice as many citizens write to the Central Committee about the poor working of municipal services than, say, to the republic Council of Ministers.

What People Write About to Moscow

People are quite well informed about the nature and contents of the letters sent to republic and local organizations. But what do Georgia's inhabitants write to Moscow about?

A group of workers of the republic Communist Party Central Committee recently visited the capital, where they were given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with this part of the mail at the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the People's Control Committee, the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Health, and the editorial offices of certain central newspapers.

This was the first conclusion they drew: the overwhelming majority of the letters sent to Moscow from Georgia concern questions which could have been resolved on the spot with no special difficulty. They could have been, but were not, resolved -- there's the rub!

PRAVDA statistics also reflect the general picture. Of the 2,239 letters received by the editorial office from Georgia during the first 7 months of 1984 (which, let us note, was 15 percent fewer than for the same period last year), 239 concerned housing problems, 219 -- the work of administrative organs, and 56 -- labor disputes, and there were 51 signals about thefts and bribes. Repeat letters make up 13 percent of the PRAVDA editors' mail from Georgia.

In discussing the results of the work of the traveling team, the republic Communist Party Central Committee gave priority to complaints about housing problems. The state unstintingly allocates considerable funds for housing, and they are assimilated well in Georgia. Over the past 5 years alone almost 15,000 families have moved into well appointed apartments; yet, many people still live in huts and basements, and it is primarily these who make complaints. After careful study of the question with planning organs, local soviets, and union ministries and departments, the republic Communist Party Central Committee and government have adopted measures on this question. It is proposed to fully complete the removal of people from huts and basements into well appointed apartments in 1985. An accurate estimate has been made for every city and enterprise, and the plans which have been outlined are being backed up with the appropriate funds and resources.

Familiarization with the USSR Health Ministry's mail aroused great concern. It received almost 1,000 letters from Georgia during the year. Very nearly 600 of them were requests for specialized medical aid in Moscow's medical establishments. Substantial food for thought! A meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv was held not so long ago on questions of the population's health care, in which leaders of the USSR Health Ministry and the Academy of Medical Sciences participated. Seemingly reassuring decisions were adopted on its results. However, a check has shown that not everyone is fulfilling them efficiently. The necessary measures are now being taken to set up in Tbilisi a republic diagnostic center equipped with the latest apparatus, and it is planned to pool the efforts of medical scientists from the Transcaucasian republics. As we see, here too an important question is being resolved in a serious way.

The numerous complaints about the lack of the simplest medical preparations in pharmacies seem really strange against this background. In certain rayons you cannot buy pyramidon, find a thermometer in pharmacies, or order spectacles. People's repeated letters to rayon health departments have not altered the state of affairs. It is to be supposed that the Georgian SSR Health Ministry will draw the proper conclusions from this.

It is also worth pondering the following facts. Very many letters received by the CPSU Central Committee from Georgia and forwarded to local organs for checking and for measures to be taken are resolved positively. Many complaints about protracted repairs to housing and about poor consumer services for the population are confirmed. In fact, it turns out that it does not take such a very great effort to resolve them without delay.

We would like to speak about something else. Both central and public organizations receive many anonymous letters. How are they to be treated?

"From time to time we compile surveys of anonymous letters," L.I. Mgaloblishvili, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee General Section, answered.

"This survey is sent to the city or rayon party organization, with instructions to discuss it at a plenum or a bureau session of the party committee. If an anonymous letter contains slander, it will not harm the reputation of an honest, decent person.."

It is the obligation of all Communists and the duty of every leader to take counsel with working people, heed their opinion sensitively, and seek and find in them the answers to burning questions. The quest which the Georgian party organization is conducting in this direction merits approval.

CHERNENKO, ALIYEV SIGN BORESKOV OBITUARY

PM161357 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 August in its First Edition carriers on page 2 a 400-word obituary of Soviet scientist Academician Georgiy Konstantinovich Borekov, signed by the following:

"K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Medvedev, K.M. Bogolyubov, V.G. Afonin, A.P. Filatov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptiyub, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.L. Yanshin, S.G. Shcherbakov, G.K. Skryabin, V.P. Yelyutin, V.V. Listov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, N.M. Emanuel, B.Ye. Paton, Ya.M. Kolotyarkin, I.P. Alimarin, M.M. Dubinin, N.K. Kochetkov, N.N. Semenov, I.V. Tananayev, K.I. Zamarayev, G.A. Yagodin."

GORBACHEV, VOROTNIKOV SIGN LOBANOV OBITUARY

PM161513 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Aug 84 p 3

[Obituary of Pavel Pavlovich Lobanov]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Pavel Pavlovich Lobanov, an eminent scientist, organizer of science and agricultural production, full member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and a member of the CPSU since 1927, has died 13 August 1984 in his 83d year after a long, serious illness.

M.S. Gorbachev, V.I. Vorotnikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, V.A. Karlov, P.A. Paskar, V.K. Mesyats, N.F. Vasilyev, N.T. Kozlov, L.I. Khitrin, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.A. Nikonov, I.I. Skiba, V.P. Nikonov, V.S. Boyev, A.N. Kashtanov, V.A. Kuybyshev, N.Z. Milashchenko, M.I. Sinyukov, S.S. Sergeev, I.S. Shatilov, L.K. Ernst.

PRAVDA ON FARMER-PROCESSING WORKERS PARTNERSHIP

PM161645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[S. Vladimirov "Agricultural Review": "Working With Partners"]

[Excerpts] What will the final result be? How generous will the fields be? This does not depend just on the farmers, since working people in many sectors of the agro-industrial complex are directly involved in the harvest.

High final results are achieved when partners strive together toward a common goal. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Stavropol Kray are maintaining the rate of grain procurements. Elevators are receiving a constant flow of products, and transport is operating nonstop. Many rayons have already completed the plan, yet the grain continues to pour into the state's granaries.

The farms of Levokumskiy Rayon were among the first in the kray to fulfill the grain delivery plan. The rayon agro-industrial association organized purchases in such a way that all the wheat received by the elevator was deemed strong or valuable. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses have obtained over R1 million of extra revenue -- incentive for product quality.

But not everywhere are the grain growers and procurement workers finding a common language; sometimes the farms delay grain shipments, being in no hurry to send it to the state, and they violate delivery discipline, especially when the harvest has been somewhat smaller than expected. Every farm must participate as much as possible in the formation of the country's grain resources.

Frequent disputes and disagreements still occur between procurement workers and farmers concerning grain quality. For example, for a long time elevator staff in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast, would not designate the wheat from the Grenchko, Druzhba, and Kuybyshev Kolkhozes as strong. While the dispute lasted, more than 1,000 metric tons of grain remained on the threshing floor, soaking in the rain.

Why do such situations arise? Many specialists say that the system for evaluating grain quality is defective. In fact, if the grain arriving at the elevator is too damp, the procurement workers will not designate it "strong," although in terms of protein and gluten content it meets the requirements. Incidentally, although some farms do not have enough modern drying units, the elevators and reception centers do have ideal equipment. Every year around 2-2.5 million metric tons of wheat, placed in the ordinary category on receipt, are dried and elevated to the strong category. And they keep the profit, which is, as a rule, many millions of rubles.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses that have grown high-quality products are often the losers, but the procurement workers have decided to make concessions. They say they agree to return one-half of the profits to the farms. But how can this be done? After drying it is hard to tell what wheat came from what farm. Isn't it better, when receiving strong, valuable wheat that is too damp, to use a correction factor? A new state all-union standard, which has been approved by the State Committee for Standards, has been elaborated for the method of determining grain quality, but the Ministry of Procurements has been slow to introduce it.

Sometimes the grain growers are let down by other partners. For example, combines kept on breaking down at the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, Zaporozhye Oblast.

The units went to rayon Selkhoztekhnika workshops before the harvest, but, apparently, the repair workers did a shoddy job. Some machines broke down at the very start of the harvest campaign, and one combine had to be sent back twice to Selkhoztekhnika at the height of the campaign when every minute was precious. After the second and third repair the unit broke down again. No longer trusting their partners, the farm's machine operators mended the machines themselves.

Some enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are slow to reorganize their work. There are still many complaints about them. A check carried out in Kuybyshev Oblast revealed that many workshops are still cheating kolkhozes and sovkhoses: they are selling parts that are in short supply, the snag being that the spare parts do not work.

Sometimes the agro-industrial associations fail to make a principled evaluation of these facts and tolerate violations. The lax attitude on the part of rayon agro-industrial associations results in serious disruptions in the harvest process. In some rayons in Saratov Oblast, Selkhoztekhnika staff overhauling combines decided not to fix the threshers, saying that they would only be needed in windrow harvesting. The specialists and machine operators at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses looked at the harvest conditions and in many cases opted for harvesting by combine, but of course, some of the units were out of action.

Sugar beets, grain corn, flax, and cotton are soon to be harvested. Success will largely depend on the partners' efficiency and on the activeness and initiative of rayon agro-industrial association councils. For example, this year sees the switch to receiving cotton on the basis of fiber quality and content. Agro-industrial cotton-growing associations are being set up in Uzbekistan. This will bring the interests of farmers and processing workers closer together and make it possible to avoid losses and increase the volume of finished products.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES NON-CHERNOZEM COLLEGIUM

LD162013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] At an enlarged Collegium of Glavnechernozemvodstroy today, the progress of land improvement works in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and measures for successful completion of plan quotas and socialist obligations in the 4th year of the 5-year plan were discussed. It was noted that this year the area of irrigated and draining land in the region is being increased to create favorable conditions for obtaining stable harvests, irrespective of the weather.

At the same time, the 7-month results show that a number of water resources enterprises have lagged behind in plan fulfillment. The Collegium stressed the need for everything possible to be done to efficiently transform the Non-Chernozem Zone and to enlarge its contribution to the country's food supply.

The session was addressed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of RSFSR Council of Ministers.

FEED ADMINISTRATOR ON HAY, HAYLAGE PRODUCTION

LD162041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] The USSR CSA has reported that the first cut of sown and natural grasses has been gathered in on over 71 million hectares around the country.

Commenting on this data, Anatoliy Ivanovich Olyashev, chief of the Main Administration for Feed of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that in Latvia and Lithuania the plan for laying in hay had already been fulfilled, and in ten union republics the plan for laying in haylage was fulfilled.

However, grasses remain unharvested on almost one-sixth of their areas, and the best times for mowing them have come even on our northern farms. A lot of feed has been stored for the over-wintering period. Over 110 million tons of hay and haylage alone has been laid in. But far from all of this feed is up to standard. As tests have shown, in Vladimir, Kostroma, Yaroslavl and Kursk Oblasts, a large amount of the hay and silage mass is substandard. In Kabardo-Balkari and in the Altay the amount of feed is low.

DEFICIENCIES, SUCCESSES IN STOCK WINTERING NOTED

LD161355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have reviewed the results of all-union socialist competition for successful wintering of cattle and increasing production and procurement of live-stock produce in the winter period of 1983-1984.

The decision adopted on this issue notes that in the country as a whole, plans for production and state procurement of meat, milk, and other livestock produce in the period of wintering cattle were overfulfilled. Nevertheless, the decision notes that on a number of kolхозes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises, existing potential was not being fully used to increase the production and procurement of livestock produce and raise its quality.

The decision points out the need for profound, all-round analysis of the results of the past wintering of cattle, the elimination of the shortcomings that exist in development of the industry in the shortest period, and effective measures to ensure steady growth in the production and procurement of livestock produce.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee warmly congratulated agricultural workers, enterprises, and organizations of the agro-industrial complex that were victors in all-union socialist competition, as well as all of the participants. They also expressed firm confidence that they will spread socialist competition still further towards a steady increase in the production of livestock produce and raising its quality. The realization of the USSR Food Program and successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan will make a weighty contribution to ensuring that the 27th party congress is greeted worthily.

EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1590 LAUNCHED 16 AUG

LD170700 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the "Cosmos-1590" artificial earth satellite, next in turn, on August 16, 1984.

Scientific equipment is installed on board the satellite which is intended for the continuation of the study of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of Soviet economy and international cooperation.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 89.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 293 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 221 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.4 degrees.

Installed at the satellite, apart from scientific apparatuses, are radio systems for the accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit and a radiotelemetric system for beaming to the earth the data about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment installed at the satellite functions normally.

The incoming information goes to the state research and production centre "Priroda" (nature) for subsequent processing and utilisation.

COSMONAUT KIZIM INTERVIEW ON PROGRESS-23 DOCKING

LD162313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Cosmonaut Kizim interviewed by A. Galkin from the Flight Control Center]

[Excerpt] [Kizim] A docking was performed with the Progress craft today. Progress has now docked, and all systems functioned normally. The crew has no adverse remarks to make about the operations of the Progress craft or about ground control's part in the docking. Today we carried out what we shall call the switching on of the attitude control motor of the No 2 collector following the performance of work connected with the spacewalk. The crew has no adverse remarks to make about the work with the attitude control motor of the No 2 collector.

[Galkin] When will you be allowed to open the hatch?

[Kizim] The opening of the hatch to the Progress craft will be at 1900. The craft has brought us mail, foodstuffs, and scientific instruments with which we shall carry out scientific experiments.

[Galkin] Goodbye.

[Kizim] Thank you.

[Galkin] All the best to you. Till we meet on earth!